Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 9 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1936 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

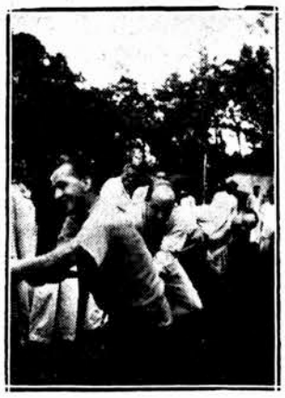
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

"KRISHNA-KUMARI"

—Angela Trinidade

SIAM'S BEAUTY QUEEN

Eighteen-year old Miss Wani, elected as "1936 Miss Siam" at a beauty contest.



"PULL!"

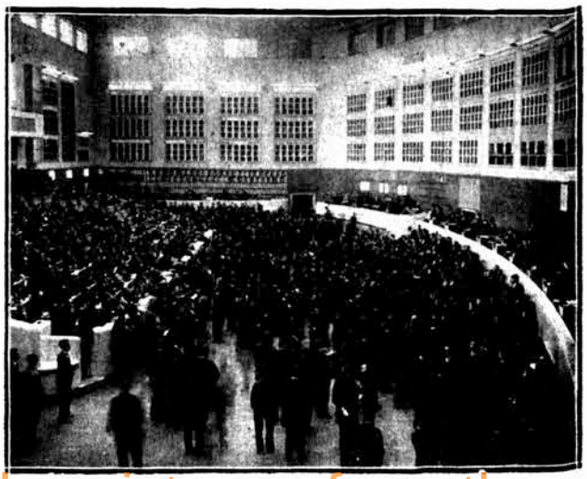
New Emblem of German Navy.

Vice-Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, C.-in-C. of Japanese Fleet, photographed at home.

Ethiopian Emperor visits wounded in Dessye Hospital.

Japanese women-candidates training for Berlin Olympic Games.

Kirti Mandir, Baroda.



Osaka Stock Exchange on Opening Day.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1936

A Beaconlight To Indian Womanhood

CUT MOTIONS GALORE

500 Already Tabled And Still They Come In Torrents!

SATYAMURTI TO CENSURE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

Over 500 cut motions have been tabled and the Notice Office of the Assembly is being flooded with more. The numerical strength of the motions has so significance for they would result in labour lost. When voting on demands commences from March 9, the allotment of days between the Congress, Independent, Nationalist and European parties and the unattached members would be settled

KAMALA'S BODY CREMATED

ALLAHABAD, February 29.

A cable from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pundit, his sister says: "Cremation performed."—A.P.

(For Countrywide Messages of Regret See Page 3.)

and acco-ordingly not more than six or seven motions will be discussed till guillotine is applied on March 13.

Among the motions tabled Mr. Satyamurti has two censure motions on the Executive Council, Sardar Sant Singh, has one on the growing practice among the Government Members to use unparliamentary language during question hour, and Mr. B. Das suggests sending an Officer of the Assembly to visit other countries to report on the privileges of Parliaments there.

Other motions deal with hardy annuals and minor grievances.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

"ABYSSINIANS' CRITICAL FOSITION"?

ROME, February 29.

Troops of Ras Kassa and Ras Seyum are faced with surrender or annihilation, according to Italian reports. Ethiopians yesterday realising the danger as a result of the encircling movement (mentioned earlier) tried to escape hrough mountainous Semien country, but the third corps barred their way. Hence Admiral Badoglio's reference to the Abyssinians' critical position.

AMBA ALAGI OCCUPIED

It is now clear that Amba Alagi was occupied without bloodshed. Its capture has caused rejoicings throughout Italy. Mussolini has ordered flags to be flown everywhere on Sunday.—Reuter's Special.

Kamala's Unrivalled Service & Sacrifice

Celebrated Family Offers Two Noble Souls As Martyrs

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF KAMALA NEHRU

A solemn gathering of thousands of men, women and children of all communities, paid its homage of tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru, on Saturday, at Chowpatty.

The feeling of genuine sorrow could be discerned on every face, and long before the meeting commenced, crowds had collected on the sands, a hushed stillness pervading the atmosphere.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

The meeting where the resolution of condolence and of sympathies for the bereaved family, was passed, was significantly brief, befitting an occasion of countrywide mourning.

Another martyr from the noble family of the patriotic Nehrus had passed away, was the view expressed by the speakers and the resolution was passed all standing, with their heads bowed as a mark of respect.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, requesting Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to preside, explained the object of the meeting. The entire nation was plunged into grief at the sad news of the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. They were met to mourn the loss suffered by the country and to extend sympathies to the bereaved family.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the country hoped that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru would return amidst their countrymen, but the ways of the Almighty were inscrutable. Only last week the news was received that she was progressing in her health, and the country was shocked to learn of her demise.

HER NOBLE SACRIFICE

Mrs. Kamala Nehru was a source of inspiration to Indian womanhood, either as daughter, or as wife or as mother. She set a noble example in her sacrifice for the sake of her country, an example worthy of emulation by every Indian woman. It was the misfortune of the nation, that at a time when there was mass awakening the country should lose prominent leaders one by one.

From the smallest organisation, to the Working Committee, Mrs. Mrs. Kamala Nehru had all along served the Indian National Congress. To-day every one in the country remembered the family of the Nehrus for the great national service they had rendered.

For an ordinary man this calamity would have come as a bolt from the blue. But the courage of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, coupled with the deep sympathy of the whole nation, the speaker hoped, would enable him to find solace in his bereavement.

QUOTA TO FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its great sorrow at the untimely death of Kamala Nehru, and recalls with pride her unique contribution to the Indian Struggle for Freedom, inasmuch as she stood in the forefront of the new Indian womanhood and worked and sacrificed along with her distinguished husband, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and his noble father, Pandit Motilal Nehru.

"This meting conveys its deepest sympathies to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his family in the irreparable loss which they have suffered, the loss at which the brief is shared by the civilised world, and, particularly, our Motherland."

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, said that one day death would overtake everyone, but it was given to few to have done such service to the country before they left the world, as had been done by Mrs. Kamala Nehru. If everyone had done one's duty, in the way she had done hers, India would have attained Swaraj. He hoped that Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru's passion for public service would be doubled out of memory for his departed wife.

BEACONLIGHT TO INDIA'S WOMANHOOD.

Pandit Santanam referred to her services while she lived. She had sacrificed everything for the cause of her Motherland. She showed the path of service to women in

(Continued On Page 8-

COMMUNISTS CONVICTED

Five To Hang And 11 To Get Penal Servitude For Varying Terms

MOST IMPORTANT TRIAL IN NAZI REGIME

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Feb. 29.

After a trial lasting six months, five Communists are sentenced to death for participating in an attack on the Nazi beer-hall at Neukoell, a suburb of Berlin on October 15, 1931, when the owner was killed and three Storm-troopers were badly wounded. Eleven other accused have been sent to penal servitude between three and fourteen years. Trial was the biggest and the most important ever held under the Nazi regime. One hundred fifty-four witnesses were called.

Hitler Holds Out Olive Branch

Warns France Of Serious Consequences Of Rejection

FRANCE'S CONDITIONS FOR PURSUING FUEHRER'S OVERTURE

LONDON, Feb. 29.

France and Germany are intensely pre-occupied with an interview of Herr Hitler published as copyright in two Paris and London newspapers, directly offering rapprochement with France, and warning serious consequences if the gesture is not heeded.

GENERAL SCEPTICISM.

Reuter's Paris correspondent interprets the press reaction as general scepticism at least regarding the conditions to which Hitler subordinates a real rapprochement. It is reported France will require as a condition for pursuing Herr Hitler's overture, firstly, Germany's return to the League, secondly, limitation of her armaments, and, thirdly, integral respect for the 'status quo' in Central Europe.

WHAT GERMANY HOPES:

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says the German hopes of reaching a permanent understanding with France continues, despite the Franco-Soviet Pact.—Reuter.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Gentlemen and ladies for the Sole management of the District office of the Financial Service (Financial service). Influential Congress men preferred. Apply Sinha & Co., Sinha House, Salkea, Howrah. (5562)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let from 1st April, Blocks of 8 rooms for Christians at Parel Tram Terminus, opp. Apollo Cinema, in new building. Apply Noormamad Abdulla. (5699).

44. MEDICAL.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, grants M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. Diplomas in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively. Prospectus free. (5428).

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56. EDUCATIONAL.

Free Baidyaraj by post. Practitioners also get. No degree fee. Enclose 2 anna-stamps. Homoeo Institute, Mahuva (Kathiawar Dt.) (5693).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale—Decent small property at Thakurdwar. Apply Mantri at D. J. Trust's road-side building, Gamdevi, Bombay. No brokers. (5701)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton Consultant. Advice free on application. Phone No. 25249. Prudential Cotton Trading Co., 177, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay. (5665).

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"ALLI-ARJUNA"
Featuring:
ARYAGANA K. S. ANANTHA NARAYANA IYER
at
PLAZA
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 1ST AT 10-30 A.M.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on Rustomji Jamasji Umrigar, aged 38, who after behaving in a srrange manner at the house of a friend Mr. Shroff, shot himself with a revolver.

It was recorded in evidence furnished by Mr. K. J. Umrigar residing at No. 569, Matunga, that the deceased was his brother and was also a partner in their business as General Merchants. Witness stated further that on the 27th of February at about 11 a.m. the deceased left the office which is in Abdul Rehman Street.

No Foul Play

At about 2-30 p.m. witness received information of the fatality. Witness mentioned before the Coroner that he suspected no foul play as the deceased was a married man and had no family troubles.

Recalled and shown the revolver with which the deceased was alleged to have shot himself, witness recognised it as belonging to the deceased and stated that he had a licence for it.

The evidence was next recorded of Mr. Barjorji Jamshedji Shroff, an Insurance Agent, residing at 241, Tardeo Road.

Medical evidence showed that in addition to the bullet wound, the deceased had also developed opium poisoning.

After weighing the evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "death from shock and haemorrhage following upon a bullet wound in the chest, and further that the wound was aggravated by opium poisoning."

Armed with a gaming warrant, the Byculla Police conducted a raid last night at Waplawadi, Love Lane, and arrested Simon Soaris, Manuel Fernandez and Waman Ragunath.

'Sutta' slips, cash and marked coins were recovered.

The accused were placed today before Mr. P. L. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who granted the extension of their bail period till the 7th March 1936.

In a raid carried out by the Bombay C.I.D. last night at Jambli Street one Mangaldas Deoji and four others were arrested on a charge of 'Sutta' gambling. The police seized several alleged 'sutta' slips and cash amounting to about Rs. 250.

The accused who are on bail were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day and their period of bail was extended to March 13.

Sarda Act Case Arguments

Hearing was resumed yesterday before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in the case under the Sarda Act referring to Mohomed Abbar, a deaf-mute convert to Islam, who is being prosecuted for marrying a Muslim minor girl, according to Muslim rites.

The case was then adjourned for orders.

Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. N. N. Saher defended Mahomed Abbar, Mr. St. John appeared for the step father of the girl-wife, Mr. Mohomed Ibrahim for the Kazi, and Mr. Yusuf Abdulla for Halima.

NO ABOLITION OF U. P. DISTRICTS

LUCKNOW, February 28.

The debate in the U. P. Council on the Government retrenchment scheme concluded to-day when the House adopted Babu Ram Bahadur Saxena's amendment that effect would not be given to proposal to abolish any of the districts and Tahsils.

Government raised no objection. —A. P.

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A GAUMONT-BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION.

LAST AND 5th WEEK
WEDNESDAY 1-30 p.m. ZENANA SHOW
MONDAY is the LAST DAY for Prize-Competition for suggesting suitable names for "Miya-Bibi", particulars of which are published in To-day's "Prajamitra Kesari"

BOMBAY TALKIES' DOUBLE PROGRAMME
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'LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER'
Featuring
GARY COOPER
and thousands of
INDIA'S FIGHTING HEROES!
A Paramount Super at
PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS QUETTA AGAIN

QUETTA, Feb. 29.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity accompanied by a rumbling sound, rocked Quetta about ten last night. For about three seconds doors and windows rattled but no damage was reported.—A. P.

THE GREAT MUSICAL SUPER
that has taken the city by storm
SAVITRI
SAVITRI
SAVITRI
Saraswatee Cinetone (Poona's)
MARATHI MUSICAL SUPER
starring
LEELA
the silver-voiced star of our screen—
in
5TH GLORIOUS WEEK
5TH GLORIOUS WEEK
5TH GLORIOUS WEEK
MUSIC that will be on your tongue for days together
SCENES that will swim about your eyes for days together
in a picture
that you shall see over and over again
Take your family to this wonder-picture at
MAJESTIC
— GIRGAUM —
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

CALCUTTA PRESS TRIBUTES

Offered Herself As Sacrifice To Motherland

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

All nationalist papers here record the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru as a remarkable woman who personified some of the best traits of Indian womanhood.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

"News of her death will no doubt cause profoundest sorrow to those in this country and abroad who knew her, admired her virtues and appreciated the great sacrifices she made for the freedom of the country. She was an accomplished lady in the truest sense of word."

The vernacular papers like the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" and "Basumati" also speak in the same strain and testify to her great sacrifices for the country.

The "Forward" says:—

"She was not only a source of inspiration to her husband but she toiled with him for the freedom of the country and shared his sufferings. Truly she offered herself as sacrifice to Mother India."—United Press.

TAGORE'S CONDOLENCES TO JAWAHAR

SHANTINIKETAN: Feb. 29.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following cable to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the death of the latter's wife, Mrs. Kamala Nehru:—

"Please accept my heart-felt condolences. She shared your heroism in her life and in her death, she lived an undying glory of that heroism."

The Institution of Shantiniketan remains closed to-day as a mark of respect to her memory. —United Press.

COUNTRYWIDE SYMPATHY

Messages of expression of universal grief holding of hartal and passing of resolutions of condolence and of sympathies to the bereaved family, passed in public meetings, are pouring on from all sides in India. Among the places are the following:—

Ahmedabad, New Delhi, Cawnpore, Lyallpur, Karachi.

ALLAHABAD HONOURS KAMALA'S MEMORY

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 29.

All business firms in the city have been closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs Kamala Nehru.

The Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality has issued a notice declaring the Municipal Office and all Municipal schools closed today in honour of the deceased.

A public meeting will be held this evening at Purshottamdas Park, under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, to condole Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death.

It is understood that her mortal remains will be cremated in Europe and ashes will be brought here.—United Press.

Nagpur Municipality Adjourns

NAGPUR, Feb. 29.

On the motion of Mr. P. M. Naidu, Councillor, a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee was adjourned this morning without transacting any business as a mark of respect to Mrs. Kamala Nehru. A resolution expressing sympathy with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his bereavement, was passed at the meeting.

The meeting mourned the death of Sir Dinshaw Wacha also.—United Press.

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Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Fine For Driving On Wrong Side

A judgment of importance to motorists was delivered in the court of Dr. A. F. Hendriks, honorary Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on the 28th inst. in which one V. N. Kale was charged at the instance of Sergeant Thomas with driving on the wrong side of the road on the 28th of November last, in breach of the Motor Vehicles rules.

The accused in his defence argued that there was nothing in the said rule to prevent him going on the wrong side if his object was to overtake left-going traffic especially when it was admitted that no accident took place and that the accused did not get into the way of opposite traffic.

The court however held that Rule 19, which applied to this case, lays down that a driver should ordinarily keep to the left and overtake traffic on the right. It did not admit that the driver should for a length of time and distance go to the wrong side in order to overtake traffic on his left, but he must fall into queue with the traffic on his side. Any other view would convert the road into a racing track and the rule would lapse into disuse.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25

On the other charge, the accused was acquited.

Alembic

GLYCODIN

TERP-VASAKA

Cough ... Cough ... no rest at night ... an aching chest ... a whispering voice ... a breakdown ... tuberculosis ... bronchitis ... who knows what's coming?

GLYCODIN—TERP—VASAKA

Cuts coughs like a knife, because (among other things) it includes Vasaka, the finest remedy for colds and lung complaints. A syrup you will like ... Glycodin-Terp-Vasaka relieves after the first teaspoonful. Recommended for chronic bronchitis, asthma, throat and pulmonary complaints.

Finance Bill Passes Third Reading

Cooper Says Electricity Levy Deserves To Be Made Permanent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The possibility of the present emergency levy on electricity as a permanent source of revenue was hinted at, by the Finance Member, when the Legislative Council passed the third reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, yesterday.

The Leader of the Opposition sprang a surprise on the House by opposing the third reading of the Bill, on the ground that it was broadcast that the Government had promised a certain section of the House an additional grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for Primary Education, with the result that the group veered round to the support of the Treasury Benches.

The Home Member denied that there was any truth in the allegation.

Debate On Finance Bill

The Finance Member moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, be read a second time when the Council met on Saturday.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) said that the provision in the Government of India Budget of 108.5 lakhs for rural reconstruction and 10 lakhs for Malaria prevention, the Bombay Government had already made provision for these items. Was it not possible to save some amount in the provincial budget in this respect if the Central Government gave Bombay its share?

As for Sind, one crore and five lakhs were allotted in the Central Budget while the deficit estimated was 85 lakhs. This should relieve the anxiety of the Provincial Government, if there was any fear that they might have to contribute to Sind.

In view of these considerations Mr. Surve asked whether there was any necessity for the extension of the Finance Act.

The Finance Member said that the allotments in the Central Budget did not mean that the local Government should save their money. The Central Government was careful in making these provisions and their intention was that the amount given by them should be well spent. In the case of subvention to Sind, there was the question of additional expenditure.

Electricity Tax

The Bill was then taken up clause by clause.

Discussion centred round the levy of Electricity Duty. Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) moved an amendment that the tax be reduced from 6 pies to 3 pies.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala (Bombay Millowners' Association) supporting the amendment said that Bombay deserved consideration.

Mr. Pestonsha Vakil (Ahmedabad) opposed the amendment. He was not convinced that the tax on electricity was a burden on the poor.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay) supported the amendment. Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) also supported the amendment, not because it would help the agriculturists, but because the Government had enough money to give relief to this direction to the middle class.

Sir John Abercrombie (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) opposed the amendment.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University) referred to the pitiable plight of the lower middle class in Bombay, who would be relieved if the tax on electricity were removed.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) thought that the emergencies seemed to continue as long as there were Governments. Everything was done to restore cuts and cover debt charges, running into crores. There was money for these purposes but Emergency Taxation was continued. He supported the amendment.

Can't Afford It

The Finance Member replying said if the amendment were accepted the loss in revenue would be about 4 to 5 lakhs. The Government could not afford to lose this amount at this stage.

Continuing the Finance Member observed, that in this Emergency Taxation if there was any item which deserved to be made a permanent taxation, it was the tax on electricity. After the emergency had passed away it would be left to the future Government whether the tax should not be made permanent.

The amendment was lost.

No Amendments

Before further amendments were moved, the Finance Member stated that he was not prepared to accept any amendments.

An amendment moved by Mr. R. R. Bakhale (nominated) that the tax should be levied on consumption of more than sixteen units as against twelve at present, was lost.

The Bill was read a second time and a third time, before the House adjourned till Monday.

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Starring:

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MINERVA

TALKIES:—:LAMINGTON ROAD.

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.

Sat, Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 P.M.

SUICIDE ON TOURIST SHIP

American Hangs Himself In Cabin Of "Franconia", Now In Bombay

BOMBAY: Saturday.

There was considerable excitement on the s.s. "Franconia" yesterday when a gruesome tragedy was discovered on board the ship.

The door of a cabin occupied by Mr. Eddy David Frohman, was found to be chained from the inside. As no response was forthcoming after repeated knocks on the door, the chain was unfastened and upon entering the cabin, the strangulated body of Mr. Frohman was discovered with his "dressing gown girdle" around his neck.

At the inquest held to-day on the body of the deceased, Mr. Arthur Helfat stated that he was the Medical Officer on board the s.s. "Franconia" which is, at present, lying in the stream, off the Apollo Bunder.

Witness stated that the deceased was a tourist, who had taken his passage from America, and had occupied cabin No. 174-E.

Door Chained.

Yesterday at 9-30 a.m. upon receiving information that Mr. Frohman was lying unconscious in his cabin, witness hurried there, but found the door of the cabin chained from inside. Witness undid the chain and entered the cabin, and saw the deceased lying on the floor with his head resting against some trunks. A "dressing gown" girdle was round his neck, and one end of it was fastened to the "bed pull." Life was stated to be extinct.

The body has been retained at the mortuary pending the arrival of the sister of the deceased, who has been wired to come down.

The Coroner's Jury in recording their verdict held that "death was due to asphyxiation, the deceased voluntarily hanging himself by means of a dressing gown girdle."

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WEAR

AND PROVIDE FOR THE DATE MARCH 9th.

Asquith & Lord

Estd-1870 Limited

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 8, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 5, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 27, 1305
Sunrise: 6h 58m
Sunset: 6h 44m
Hightide: 5-18 19-13
Lowtide: 11-55 —

Annual Boy Scout Rally and demonstration of Traffic Game and School Patrol (under auspices of the Safety First Association of India), Gilder Tank Maidan, Lamington Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, March 2.

Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Corperation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Legal Aid Society: Public meeting to explain objects and methods of the Society, Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay presiding, University Convocation Hall, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Legislative Council 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

THURSDAY, March 5.

Bakri-Id, Public Holiday Banks closed Bombay Races, Spring Meeting. First day.

LATE DR. PARULKAR

A meeting of the friends and sympathisers and patients of the late Dr. M. V. Parulkar will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of passing a condolence resolution.

SHIA MUSLIM MEETING

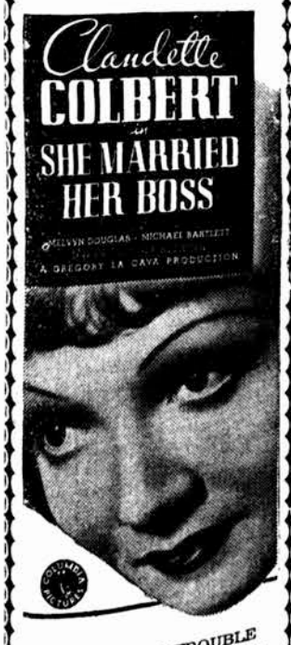
A public meeting of Shia Muslims will be held under the presidentship of Mr. Mohamed Nawaz Khan at Shostari Imambara, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the statements made by Aboo Talib.

MR. CHINIVALA'S SHAHNAMEH READING

The mysteries of Shahnameh will be divulged in the Light of Zoroastrian "Ilm-e-Khashnoom" by Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala, Advocate, in the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar, Fort, from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.). The subject will be "The Anecdote of Zohak and Faredoon."

THE REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



She's got MAN-TROUBLE again in the grandest fun Since "It happened one Night"!

ON THE SCREEN TO-DAY

PATHE—"I dream Too Much." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CENTRAL—"Rendezvous." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"She Married Her Boss." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Mother". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PLAZA—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay.". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Tunnel". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Daily at 6-50 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel" Time as usual.

PALACE—"Here's to Romance." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Westward Ho." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held at 5-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum at 5-30 p.m.

BRAHMA SUTRA CLASS

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala Shastri Mohanlal Nirbheram will conduct the class of Brahma Sutra at 9 a.m.

BORIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Borivli Education Society, the Annual Sports Gathering of the Borivli A. V. School will be held at 4-30 p.m. at the School premises.

FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND DANCE

There will be a festival of Music and Dance at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of Educational Film Propaganda.

KING'S BROADCAST TO BE RELAYED FROM BOMBAY

His Majesty King Edward VIII will broadcast a message to the Empire at 9-30 p.m. and the station of the Indian Broadcasting Service will relay the message.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned (extended) meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

PRESIDENCY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

The final date, which had been fixed up as the 28th February 1936, for receiving applications from candidates desirous of participating in the speed tests has been postponed to March 16.

INDRAKUMAR BANGERA CRICKET SHIELD

The final of the above Shield Match will be played between the Vidyadayini Sports Club and Kanara Young Cricketers at 10-30 a.m. on the Esplanade Maidan.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Vijayshankarji will deliver a lecture on "Swami Dayanand on social reforms" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Rd., (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) Pandit Vijayashankarji will deliver a lecture on "Rishi Dayanand a seer" at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-59 p.m. Big Ben. Religious Service for the People, relayed from the Colston Hall, Bristol, 8-20 p.m. A Violin recital by Joseph Szigeti. 8-40 p. m. Talk: "The Conquest of the Air." 9 p. m. The B B C Orchestra (Section C). conducted by Boyd Neel, Betty Humby (Pianoforte). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra with Max Turganoff (Tenor). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

10-30 a.m. Light classical music. 12-0 noon. The Radio Quartet. 1 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Radio Stars. In Recorded Hits. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. 7-30 p.m. Soma Garib—Street Singer. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light classical music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 'Cottage Industries'—talk. 10 p.m. S. S. 'Franconia' Dance Band. 11 p.m Close down.

Calcutta Programmes

8-36 a.m. A religious programme. 8-51 a.m. Hymn of Sri Ramkrishna. 8-56 a. m. Vocal music. 10-16 a.m. Talk on Sri Ramkrishna. 10-30 a.m. Music of Dhole and Sanai. 10-51 a.m. SB. A Violin recital. 11-06 a.m. SB Robert Pikler and his Orchestra. 12-36 p.m. Violin Recital (continued). News in English. 1-06 p.m. Close down.

6-06 p.m. SB. Church Service relay from St. Paul's Cathedral. 7-21 p.m. Religious Songs. 8-51 p.m. SB News in Bengali. 9-06 p.m. SB in English. 9-21 p.m. SB Selected Items. 9-31 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programes

11 a.m. Morning prayer—a relay from the Church of the Redemption. 12-0 noon. Indian music. 1 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 1-10 p.m. Thumri and Ghazal. 1-20 p.m. Khayal Gaur Sarang. 1-30 p. m. 'Education by Mother'—talk. 1-45 p.m. Ghazals and Gits. 2-20 p.m. Master Farhad. Clarionet. Bhatravi. 2-50 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Khayal Marva. 6-20 p.m. Sur Bahar-Puriya Kalyan. 6-35 p.m. Thumri Aiman Kalyan. 6-50 p.m. Bhopali. 7 p.m. Khayal Kidara. 7-30 p.m. Zaban Kion Khusik ho gai. 7-45 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. 8 p.m. A talk on Indian music. 8-15 p.m. Majidan Bai. 8-55 p.m. Ghazals 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. A relay of His Majesty's speech followed by news. 9-45 p.m. Post Offices—talk. 10 p.m. Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Mr. Faridul Haque Ansari

Mr. Faridul Haque Ansari, the Congress Socialist Leader, who has been indisposed lately, has been ordered complete rest by his doctors. He left Bombay by Frontier Mail on Saturday night for Delhi, where he proposes to have himself examined and treated by his uncle, Dr. M. A. Ansari.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY AT JOGESHWARI

Under the auspices of the Jogeshwari Literary Club, the birth centenary of Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa will be celebrated at the Club Hall at Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari at 4 p.m. when Mr. S. N. Karnataki will deliver an address in Marathi on Shri Ramakrishna.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, religious discourses on Sampurna Ramayanam will be conducted in the Samaj Hall to-day from 4 to 6 p.m. and on Monday, March 2 from 8-30 p m. to 10-30 p.m. by Sjt. Raghava Harihara Dikshitar of Nurani, Palghat. Shree Ramapatabhishekam will be on Monday.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB

Under the auspices of the above Club therewill be a music concert at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Club in Laxminarayan Building, Matunga, when Mr. S. Jalpesa Iyer will give vocal music. Gavai Viswanatha Bhagavathar will play Mirthang and Mr. Krishnasamy Iyengar will play Violin.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The annual rally and scout display by the Municipal Scouts and the prize distribution ceremony will be held in the Gilder Tank School Compound, Lamington Road from 5 to 9 p. m. (S. T.) when Sir C. V. Mehta will preside.

THE DAIWADNYA ASSOCIATION

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Daiwadnya Association—Ladies Branch will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankershet, J.P., Girgaum Road.. Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper will preside and open the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the Daiwadnya Brahmin Community held under the auspices of the above Institution and distribute prizes. The Exhibition will be open to the public daily, from the 2nd instant from 3 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) The entrance fee will be anna 1.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD

(From Our Correspondent)

Andheri, Feb 29

A meeting of the Administrative Board of the Bombay Suburban School Board was held at Andheri on Friday when the Board considered the application from Mr. J. C. Desai for taking over the charge of "The Primary School" run over by some of the residents at Malad and accorded its approval to it.

"Congress Socialist" Street Sales Postponed

BOMBAY: Feb. 29.

The week's street sales of the "Congress Socialist" by the members of the Congress Socialist Party were postponed to-day in view of the general mourning all over the country, owing to the sad demise of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

The members of the Party will sell the "Congress Socialist" on Monday, March 2 at 9 a.m.—United Press.

HINDI PRACHARINI PATHSHALA

The opening ceremony of the Hindi Pracharini Pathshala at Kalbadevi Road in the premises of the Arya Samaj Mandir Gaewadi, will be performed by Srimati Lilavati Munshi at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Chhelshanker D. Vyas will preside.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation and Memory" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort at 6-15.

127TH AND 128TH PERFORMANCES TO-DAY!

THE CAPITOL

Daily 2 Performances at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

LAST FEW DAYS!

Prof. Doorlay's

TROPICAL EXPRESS

NON-STOP REVUE

in their

FAREWELL-TO-INDIA PROGRAMME

including

"FESTIVAL AT BALI"

THE CHINESE TRIO
BOB CALLOWAY
DO-LIA-KIN
IVAN JACUBOVSKY
LULU & LUISA
(South Sea Island Belles)

RUTH HASSE and other favourites!

POPULAR PRICES

ARTISTES AND PERSONALITIES

Sjt. Jamnaprasad Pande, the dancer.

The musicians who assembled from the different parts of the country for the First Sessions of the Hindustani Music Conference in the City.

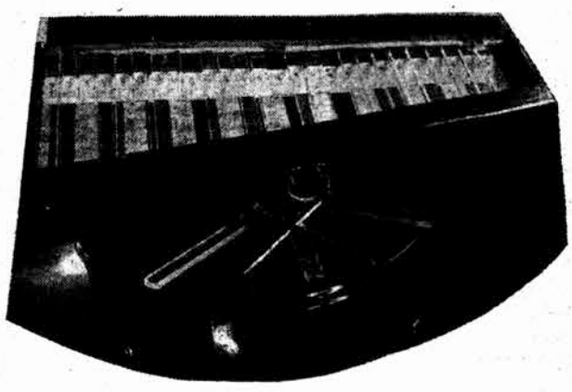
"SHRUTI HARMONIUM"

The harmoniums in vogue in India are recognised as unsuitable accompaniment for Indian melodies. One of the drawbacks of the instrument is the lack of "Shruti" (microtone) arrangements.
His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur with the assistance of a reputed Parisian firm attempted to evolve a new instrument to meet this difficulty and during the Hindusthani Music Conference recently held in Bombay His Highness invited the expert attention of the delegates for suggestions about the experiment and for its further improvement.

Hafiz Ali Sarode Nawaz of Gwalior

He was awarded a Gold Medal by H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur.

"KACHA-TARANGA"



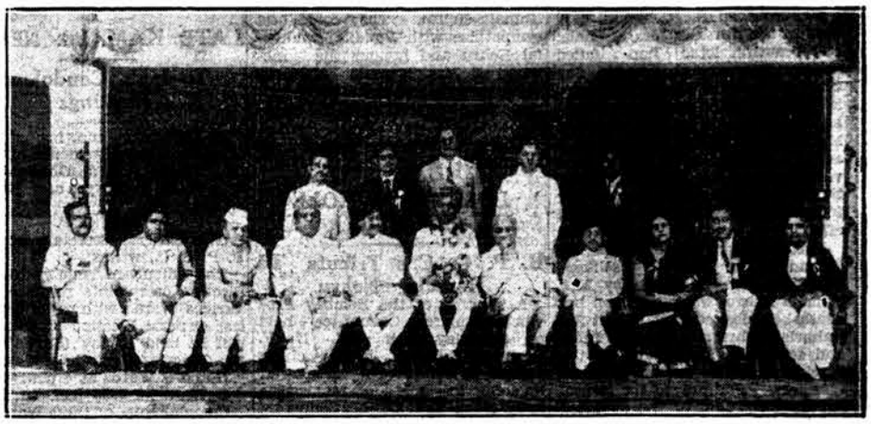
The 'Kacha-Taranga' is an arrangement of tuned glass pieces on the basis of the 'Tubo-phone'. It resembles the Indian instrument 'Jala-Tarang'. It has the quality without the inconvenient tuning, handling which 'Jala-Taranga' implies.

OF HINDUSTHANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

KUMAR GANDHARVA.

Kumar Gandharva has been the recipient of many gifts, awards and medals. He was universally acclaimed at the Hindustani Music Conference. His songs were repeated for the last concert of the Conference. For, the delegates and the music-loving public could not be satisfied otherwise. This is certainly no mean tribute to this child-artiste from Belgaum. His songs earned him the tribute.

There is, however, need to utter a timely warning. Past experience dictates that warning. Friends and particularly the parents of these child-artistes should see that these child-artistes like Kumars Majid, Gajanan Karnad and Gandharva do not degenerate as show-case-"prodigies." They must be guided, trained and encouraged towards the creative growth of their best talents.



The Working Committee of the Conference and of the newly named Bhartiya Sangeet Samitee with H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur (centre) as Patron and President and Mr. Jayakar as Vice-President.

H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur, President of the First Hindusthani Music Conference.

KUMAR MAJID KHAN.

Kumar Majid Khan is, as they say, a chip of the old block. Under the guidance and inspiration of his father, Ustad Majid Khan, the reputed "Sarangi" artiste, the child-artiste gave a delightful display of his inherited musical talents at the concerts organised at the time of the Hindustani Music Conference. Even at this age he has shown style, not less in the manner he carried his miniature "Sarangi" than in the way he played it.

Kumar Gajanan Karnad's picture could not unfortunately be obtained by our cartoonist. He was another of the promlnent child-artistes who entertained the delegates to the Conference with his distinct skill on the violin.

The opening of the first session of the Hindusthani Music Conference. Mr. Jayakar, the President and Mr. Sukathankar, Chairman of the organising Samiti are at the extreme corners. H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur, President of the Conference and Srimati Lilavati Munshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee are in the centre.

TWO NOBLE MARTYRS FOR FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

(Continued From Page 1)

India, who, he hoped would follow her example.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, said that in the death of Mrs. Kamala, one beautiful lotus had faded away. February 28, was the day when the term of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's imprisonment would be complete, and on the very day Mrs. Kamala Nehru had passed away. Her spirit no doubt pervaded the nation, so that the nation would strive for winning her independence with re-determined effort.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi paid a tribute to the spirit of selflessness and courage shown by Mrs. Kamala Nehru, who almost on her death-bed, desired that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should go to India and serve the Motherland as the President of the Indian National Congress. She prayed for eternal peace of the soul of the departed patriot.

Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi observed that though many families had made immense sacrifices in the Satyagraha movement, few had suffered so much as the Nehru family. there were hundred of Indian women who had sacrificed their all for the sake of their country and Mrs. Kamala Nehru was one of the first to give the lead. Her example, from the beginning, had inspired hundreds of women to come forward for the service of the nation.

TWO NOBLE MARTYRS.

Concluding, Mr. Brelvi said: Though weak in body, she had an indomitable spirit. Her name would be remembered for ever, not only in India, but would occupy an honoured place among the brave women of the world, written in letters of gold and her sacrifices would be remembered with admiration wherever men and women loved liberty. Since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the banner of Independence in Lahore, in 1929, the family of the Nehrus had offered two noble souls as martyrs in the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru. They could best sympathize with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and honour the memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru by being prepared to make every sacrifice for the freedom of the country.

The resolution was passed all standing.

LOSS TO WHOLE COUNTRY

B. P. C. C.'s Tribute To Kamala Nehru

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, in the chair, passed a condolence resolution touching the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehu and another referring to the passing away of Sir D. E. Wacha, and adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed leaders.

Moving the resolution from the Chair, Mr. Nariman said that despite best medical attention the precious life of Mrs. Nehru could not be saved. She had added one more name to the list of martyrs from the celebrated family of the Nehrus. The speaker recalled, how, although she was advised by doctors to take rest, Mrs. Kamala Nehru insisted on doing her duty during the Civil Disobedience movement by her participation, irrespective of other considerations. As Mahatma Gandhi had stated, she represented the best in Indian womanhood. Her death was not merely a loss to the Indian National Congress, but to the whole country.

The resolution similar to the one passed at the Chowpatty public meeting was unanimously carried.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. WATCHA

The B.P.C.C., also passed the following resolution before adjourning:—

"The B.P.C.C., records its sense of loss at the death of Sir D. E. Wacha, the last survivor of the Pioneers of the Indian National Congress, and conveys its sincere condolence to the members of his family."

LATE KAMALA NEHRU

To-day's Condolence Meetings

A condolence meeting of the Hindi-speaking Residents of Bombay will be held at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. in memory of Kamala Nehru.

B. P. C. C.

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., writes:—

The adjourned enquiry into the Election complaints received from various Wards with regard to the last General Election of delegates, will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Congress House as under:—

B and F Wards at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

C Ward at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Complainants of these Wards are requested to be present punctually at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce.

"Indefatigable Worker In National Cause"

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent today the following telegram to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru:—

"Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, deeply regret the sad death of your wife Mrs. Kamala Nehru, an indefatigable worker in the national cause and send to you their sincere and deep condolences in your bereavement."

BUSINESS STOPPED FOR THE DAY.

Condolence resolutions were passed, on Saturday and cabled to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru by the Sri Mahajan Association and the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, who also closed their business for the day.

TRAGIC LORRY ACCIDENT

One Killed And 26 Seriously Injured On Muttra Road

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai a prominent merchant of Bhiwani was killed and 26 other passengers including Mr. Ram Pratap a wealthy Rais of Bhiwani, his wife, daughter and two nephews received serious injuries as a result of a motor lorry accident on Muttra Road last evening.

It is stated that the lorry proceeding to Nandagaon with twenty-eight passengers on an excursion dashed against a tree resulting in the lorry being greatly damaged and death to one passenger, and injuries to others. The injured persons have been removed to the local civil hospital where the condition of some is precarious.—United Press.

MARKETS CLOSED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following local bodies have recorded their deep sense of grief at the sad demise of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and closed their business to-day.

The Bombay Shroff Association, the Shri Mahajan Association, The Sugar Merchants' Association, The Silk Merchants' Association the Seeds Traders' Association.

SHARE BROKERS' SYMPATHY

The following telegram has been sent by the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to Mrs. Saruprani Nehru at Allahabad:

"The Association have heard with great grief sad news of untimely death of Kamla Nehru and tenders to you, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and family their sympathy and condolence in their bereavement."

A London message says the Maharanee of Bastar died in a London nursing home, at the age of 26. Her body was cremated in Golders Green. (Bastar is an Indian State in the Central Provinces).

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG!

Prof. VORONOFF'S METHOD By OPERATIONS.

REJUVENATION BY OPERATION COSTLY and RISKY

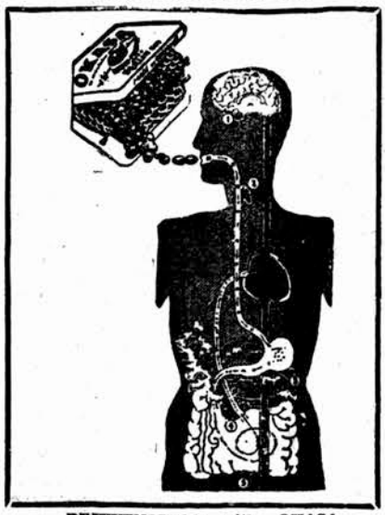
Professor Voronoff and Dr. Steinach have revolutionised the world by their surgical method of rejuvenation. These operations however good and effective are costly, risky and not easily available. Their usefulness is therefore very limited.

The epoch-making discovery of the remarkable Gland-Hormon Compound OKASA, by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen has, for first time in the history of medicine, made it possible for men and women to keep young, healthy and active up to a very advanced age by means of this simple, safe and easy method of internal treatment.

OKASA is not a stimulant like most of the common advertised drugs claiming instantaneous results. The action of OKASA is gradual but certain. OKASA rejuvenates the entire human system as shown in the figure. By the use of OKASA the Brain, the Heart, the Nerves and all other vital organs are strengthened. Debility. Nerve Troubles and Sleeplessness all disappear. The results are indeed beyond expectation.

YOU ENJOY BETTER HEALTH, BETTER VITALITY AND FEEL YOUNGER THAN EVER BEFORE WITH

Prof. LAHUSEN'S METHOD By INTERNAL TREATMENT



REJUVENATION with OKASA SIMPLE and SURE.

For exhaustive literature, copies of International Diplomas, Letters of appreciation from the Public in India and Europe write to:—

OKASA

OKASA CO., LTD., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P.O. Box No. 396, Bombay.

O. K. 204.

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Elusive Black Diamond

It was the night that Dan Wayne anticipated would see the closing stage of the Black Diamond case. The carefully-laid plans made by the detective-inspector and his Chief for the arrest of the criminal and the recovery of the bullion from the safety-vault, began to proceed in accordance with schedule.

As Dan Wayne's impersonator and his equally spurious assistant met at nine o'clock outside the entrance of the Yard, several pairs of eyes were watching them from the dark interior of a powerful car drawn up on the other side of the road. Then the two detectives, after a short chat, climbed into Dan Wayne's car, and, obeying their instructions, drove off into the night.

As the detectives' car sped on along the road for Brightnor, behind them, at a discreet distance, came their pursuers. On into the darkness of the country roads they raced, until at last the little seaside town was reached. So quickly had they come from London that they found they were ahead of time, and, alighting from the car, they passed the short time at their disposal in the coffee-bar of a neighbouring garage. Meanwhile, outside at a safe point of vantage, like wolves waiting for a kill, lurked the occupants of the mysterious car which had followed them. Behind them as they waited appeared two other cars which came to a stop at a dark spot on the roadway. Words passed between the occupants of the three cars, and, when at last Dan Wayne's car began to move, and gathered speed to race away into the blackness of the sea road, the three cars of all the watchers strung out like hounds in pursuit.

A scene of great activity was taking place also at the little seaside town of Belsey, not a mile away from Brightnor, in a straight line across Belsey Bay. For here, an hour before Dan Wayne's car had drawn up in Brightnor, several cars had arrived near the life-boat station. From them a group of men had alighted.

The leader made his way to the local inn a distance of a few yards from high-water mark, and, entering the private bar, approached the tall, military-looking man who stood in solitary state, sipping a glass of whisky.

"Hullo, Colonel", he said quietly. "You see we've got here to time. I hope that you've been as successful. Did you get what we wanted?"

"Everything's satisfactory. I've got two of my men down at the water's edge, waiting the word to push off. There's only one stipulation, and that is—I'm coming with you. This is too good to miss".

"Good! Glad to have you", remarked the other. "Well, shall we get along? I think it would be wise to be a little before our time in case anything happens to upset our plans".

The two left the inn and made their way down to the shore, where two powerful motor-boats lay moored to the slipway. At a hail from the beach the men in charge of the boats hauled them in against the slipway. Then, at a murmured command, the whole of the party clambered aboard the two craft. A sharp order, and out into the Bay, without a light showing, the two vessels churned their way.

They ran smoothly across the Bay towards Brightnor, to lay-to a few cable-lengths from the shore. For some time they lay rolling to the swell, until suddenly, across the water, shone the flickering green rays of a signal-light.

"There she goes"! exclaimed their leader. "The bait's done its work. Now to close the trap"!

At his call, with a roar from their powerful engines, the two craft leaped forward for the shore.

The waves of the incoming tide sounded mournfully on the midnight air as they grounded on the sandy beach at Brightnor. They sounded especially mournful to the several dark figures concealed at different points among the banks of wind-blown sand on the shore, who were keeping watch on the house of Tim Martin; the house which had been constructed from the converted concrete pill-box. The hidden watchers lay breathing silent hopes that their period of waiting would soon be over for a cold night wind cut through their clothes like a whip.

As the first car sped from the direction of Burrschurch to Brightnor, and then advanced along the sea-road, several pairs of eyes were focussed upon the lights. They observed with considerable interest the tall, powerful man and his short tubby companion who alighted from it, as it stopped near the Retreat.

They saw also the ray of a torch as it illuminated the keyhole of the massive door; saw the two figures fumble at the lock and enter, and the door close behind them.

Lights sprang up within the house, and the hidden watchers breathed sighs of relief.

Then from out of the night sounded the noise of approaching cars, cars bearing no headlights. Almost noiselessly several powerful cars came silently to a standstill near the house, and from them a group of men descended. Then, spreading out, they approached the building and surrounded it.

Guns glinted in the hands of four men who crept towards the door, to halt there for a few minutes. Then a ray of light from within the house slashed the darkness of the night as the door opened and the four sinister figures slipped within. Outside, the remaining men gathered closer round.

From an upper window a green ray of light showed for a few seconds, and the unseen watchers on the sands stirred and stole from the shore, to vanish into the dense darkness around the building. A few faint sounds, almost drowned by the surge of the sea, and again silence.

Then into the gloom of the sky a green Verey light leapt upwards, illuminating for a few seconds the black walls of the building and the surrounding country and sea. As if in answer to the signal, a roar from the engines of powerful speed-boats sounded on the air, and leaving a broad swathe of foam behind them two large craft sped towards the shore. They grated on the sands, and out from the vessels poured a swarm of men. The group split up in an encircling movement and ran rapidly round the house.

The leader, with a few quiet orders, enclosed the building in a circle of armed men. Then, accompanied by three of his force, he approached the door of the house.

Inserting a key in the lock, he opened the door quietly, and, with his men, stole within. As they did so, more men gathered round the doorway, while from out of the darkness other figures appeared.

Within the house Dan Wayne had completed his arrangements for the reception of the Black Diamond.

He stood watching the entrance door from a concealed position. As he watched, the door began to open. For a few seconds the figures of his two men, McCrea and Gibson, were silhouetted against the faint light from outside. Then the door closed.

"Everything all right, boys", snapped Wayne, as he switched on a light. "Get up the stairs. You'll find Fruby there. Keep your guns handy and your eyes opened. The fun's about to start. "Remember—knock 'em cold, before they get a chance to shoot"!

The two detectives hurried up the stairs, and, leaving the light burning, Dan Wayne hurried back to the vault. Quickly he pressed the bell-push dangling from the wire his men had fitted, and, approaching the vault, began to finger the dial, humming a tune to himself.

Suddenly, at the top of the stairs, there appeared a man carrying an ugly-looking automatic. At the sight of Dan Wayne apparently working at the vault, he stopped and held up his hand as a signal for caution to the men following on his heels. Silently the four sinister figures stole down the stairs, their weapons poised to shoot.

Apparently unconscious of the watchers, Dan Wayne spun the dial of the combination, and jerked on the handle of the door. Slowly it began to move under his manipulation.

Then, before the detective-inspector had time to pull the door open, a voice spoke from behind him.

"Stick 'em up, Wayne! Take a look at the Black Diamond".

Dan Wayne turned to stare at the four men who, guns in hand, surrounded him. Then, slowly, he raised his hands. His trap he knew had closed, and he knew that whatever might happen the Black Diamond would never escape alive from the retribution which awaited him.

"Thanks for the good work", continued the Black Diamond. "You thought you were smart, you poor cop! I let you get away with it most of the time, knowing that you would do the work and that all I should have to do would be to collect the stuff when you found it. Where's that fat pig of an assistant of yours? Upstairs, I suppose, searching for beer! Well soon get him"! He turned to his companions.

"One of you boys nip upstairs. You'll find a fat bird up there. Just sock him one or two and come back—You two, run your hands over this—see he hasn't got a gun."

He waited until the two men had searched Dan Wayne roughly, then he waved his gun towards the vault.

"Get that open and get busy, but don't strike any lights. There's enough stuff in there to blow up Broadway—Get over there, Wayne," he added.

"All right, Black Diamond," replied Dan Wayne.

The gangsters placed their weapons in their pockets and pulled on the door of the vault, watched closely by the Black Diamond. Dan

(Continued on page 40)

UNMASKED

(XII AND LAST INSTALMENT.)

'Stick 'em up, Wayne! Take a look at the Black Diamond" Dan Wayne turned to stare at the four men.....

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Women In Abyssinia: Their Ways And Customs

Widows Shave Their Heads And Girls Tatoo Faces And Necks For Fear Of "Spirits"

(BY M. CONSTANTINESES.)

The secluded life of the Abyssianian woman has remained an enigma, almost as great to the outside world as that of the Egyptian sphinx and that is probably why she, too, has been surrounded by a veil of mystery.

The reality, however, is much less poetic for the life as well as the spirit of the Abyssinian woman is, in practice, reduced to its simplest and most primitive expression.

You may come across her kind in the open country, nibbling at the twigs of a small tree called "mafaka" which she has in her mouth throughout the day for hygenic purposes. There are—alas—no dentistis in Abyssinia!

Dress

All Abyssinian women have generally the same costume, which is a skirt narrowed round the waist. This is usually in bright colour, white, red, yellow or green and is made of artificial silk or cotton. The upper part of the body is tightened in a bodice, over which is a "shama", if well arranged may appear very attractive.

The Somali as well as the Harrari women dress differently, covering themselves in diverse manners with silk tissues or Indian cotton cloth, according to their respective financial disposition. They even manage to make dresses from straws without a piece of thread or a needle. The bodice, in their case, is replaced by a scarf which leaves the left arm and the shoulder free. On the head is worn a large scarf which at the same time also covers the shoulders.

Generally slender, well-muscled and well-built, the Abyssinian women carry their burden on their heads and nothing is more pleasant than to see them discussing things, seated round a well, speaking with agitated movements with jars on their heads, that are full of water and yet never fall.

Graceful Gait

It is possibly due to this reason that the Abyssinian women have a graceful gait and the allure of a queen. To a poetic mind, their silhouttes may, indeed, awaken memories of the Statuettes of Tanagra.

Ordinarily, the Abyssinian women go out with their heads uncovered, even if it is running in torrents. The usual headdress, however, is a sort of turban made of fine white cotton and arranged in hundred and one ways. For the last few months, the vogue of grey felt hats with large brims has also come to stay.

But whether they wear a turban or a hat, respectable women never go out in the sun without covering their feet in graceful coloured sandals and carrying their amusing little umbrellas made in multi-coloured plaited straws and ending in bunch of feathers

Ornaments

Of jewels, they have none. They do not even know them. From time to time, a silver cross or some other ornaments may be perceived on their bodies. The bulk of the silver or gold ornaments vary according to the wealth of the husband.

Women of moderate means content themselves with glass bangles usually of blue colour, while the majority of population wear an immense quantity of small sachets in red or blue leather, containing all kinds of talismans, small pieces of ivory, bits of snake skins, claws of monkeys, etc., all hanging around their necks.

Habits And Customs

The hair of Abyssinian women are always cut short like those of men. But in order to make them curly or lusty, the young girls have the bad habit of smearing them with pieces of stale rancid butter, which produces a repulsive odour.

When an Abyssinian woman is in mourning due to the death of her husband, she has her head clean shaved, lacerates her face and breasts and puts on a grey shama which she wears without changing for atleast one year.....

Although very religious the Abyssinian women are terribly superstitious owing to lack of education and believe in all sorts of 'gins' and spirits.

Fear Of Spirits

When pretty young girls come of age, it is feared that they might please the "zar" (spirit) who by jealousy or desire for revenge may either bring sickness or prevent them from marrying. So they make themselves ugly by covering their faces and necks with tatooing. The prettier they are the more they have themselves tatooed and what is curious, is, that tatooing is done in the shape of necklaces, bracelets or brooches.

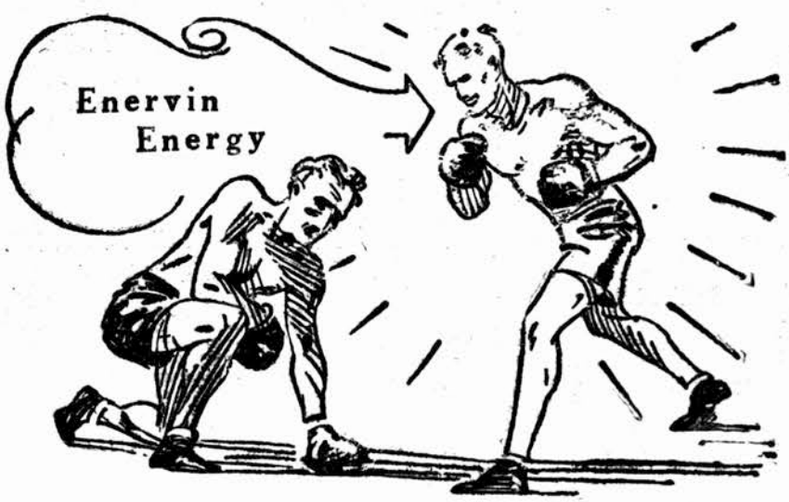
It is mainly due to the fear of the "zars" that women lightly veil themselves when they go out, specially during the day, because the "zars" are supposed to travel on the rays of the sun and contemplate on human beings.

The Mussulman, the Harrari and the Somali women who are not afraid of the "zars" do not veil. However, since tatooing appears pretty to them, their necks, hands and even ankles are generally tatooed, which does not prevent them from wearing huge quantities of rings, necklaces and bracelets for the arms as well as the ankles.

In Abyssinia men as well as women sleep naked during the nights and as two persons of the opposite sex have no right to see each other in all their nudity the undressing begins after all the lights are completely extinguished. It is also because of this reason that all women as well as slaves are expected to rise up early morning for their toilet much before the men have awakened.

Never Go Out Alone

In their rambles, women can never go out alone whatever the circumstances. The ladies "Woizeros" are generally accompanied by one or more maid servants according to their position while those of humble orgin may either take a poor relation or an orphan or a child. In no case, however, should a woman move out in the company of her husband. This may appear ridiculous, but it is nevertheless a custom of the country which is scrupulously observed and which has prevented any progress in Abyssinia.



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Wierd Mysteries Of Scorpion-Life

Zealously-Guarded Secret Of Post-Nuptial Death Of Groom

(BY ROBERT MARCEL.)

Since time immemorial the scorpion has symbolized cunning, murder and poison. Because of its bad reputation poets always took a greater interest in it than naturalists.

Opposed to the snake, the scorpion's poison glands do not get drained at the first bite. The sting action projects but very little of it and there is always enough left for several successive attacks. The poison was studied by many toxicologists and found to give an acid reaction similar to cobra poison. Its effects vary according to the nature of the victim. Fish are supposed to be proof against it, while birds succumb easily. One dose will kill a rabbit and the same dose is enough to kill from seven to eight frogs. Insects, which constitute the scorpion's principal diet are killed instantaneously. But the record of sensitiveness to scorpion poison is held by the creatures of the same family: spiders, crabs, etc. The scorpion itself is vulnerable, but it will succumb only to a comparatively large dose.

Fatal Bites

The effects upon man vary according to age, sex and resistance. The bite of the exotic species is very painful and mostly fatal. The scorpions of the moderate zones are not so dangerous, but they too can give you trouble aplenty: swellings, cramps, delirium, fainting fits, etc. Children succumb to the bite much more easily than adults. At any rate the bite of a scorpion must never be taken lightly..

The most peculiar thing about the big white scorpion is its head. It is flat and would look like a dead thing, were it not for the two black jet-like eyes.

The cycle of life is identical with almost all species. In the moderate zones they hatch in the second half of July. One day the mother may be found surrounded by a whitish agitated mass, the scorpion babies, each wrapped in a fine membrane, a thin veil that still separates them from life. Their number varies from 20 to 40, according to the species.

Henri Fabre found that mother scorpion assists her babies like the human mother, only instead of dressing them she helps them to get out of their swaddling clothes.

As soon as the baby scorpions have shed their protecitve membrane they begin to move about and they start by climbing. Henri Fabre has given us a marvellous description of this first phase of the scorpion's life:

A Maternal Ladder

Mother scorpion lies down flat on her back and stretches her arms with the claws upward to be used as a ladder by the babies One by one these start climbing up the maternal edifice. Why they have to do it, why they cannot remain on the ground we do not know. Maybe it is an atavistic vestige of the remote past when even scopions had wings. After fifteen or eighteen days the babies leave the bevedere where they start life. The playing period is finished and from now on they have to provide for themselves. Fortunately the scorpion is a moderate eater of simple habits. Entomologists quote cases of scorpions in captivity which ate only once every six months.

A scorpion lives four or five years unless it is killed or devoured sooner. Many are the traps and snares laid for the creature and it is no wonder that it tries to get away from man and animal alike, and even from its fellows, for it appears that they are ever ready to destroy one-another.

This is another mystery awaiting solution. Why should this gentle misanthrope, the lover of darkness and solitude, be seized with destructive fury at the sight of a member of its own family? Why do their family reunions and weddings, fatal to the male degenerate in cannibalistic feasts which do not agree at all with the otherwise peaceful habits of the creature? This is indeed a puzzling paradox which only a thinker from the scorpion world might explain to us.

Mysterious Love-Life

The love-life of the scorpion is still shrouded in mystery to a great extent. Fabre observed the preliminary phase with one species, a nocturnal, duet male and female promenading with the grace of a couple performing an old dance and holding each other by the claws. It would take a Verlaine of the insects to sing the bitter charm of these nuptials in which the male is already haunted by the foreboding of his impending end.

He knows that his last hour has struck, but what does it matter? For once he, who is so much smaller and thinner than his sturdy mate, takes the initiative into his own hands and holding her firmly drags her beneath the stone which will witness the crowning epilogue of the idyll. The curtain drops on the first act, but what happens in the second is a mystery that has been jealously guarded during thousands of years, which is all the more surprising as naturalists and laymen alike have applied themselves to its elucidation. Fabre's theory is that the nuptials end with the death of the male devoured by his gentle spouse. But, of course, he reached his conclusions from the study and observation of captive creatures. We would like to know how things actually happen in nature. For if scorpion bride devoured her groom, there would be much more waste in their colonies than is actually found, because the chitin, the horny substance which covers part of the creature's body, is not subject to rotting and is not digested by the insect. It behoves us, therefore, to take the scorpion's reputation for ferocity and cannibalism with some reservations. Cases of cannibalism are frequent among insects, but they are not a rule, and on the whole the phenomenon is much more current in captivity, for after all seclusion and prison walls do not improve a character.

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UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT

A Call To The People Of Asia

(BY MIRZA AHMAD SOHRAB, DIRECTOR, The New History Society of America)

The New History Society turns its heart toward the East, asking for illumination and guidance in its undertaking to discern the as yet undiscovered path to "Universal Disarmament."

In November 1936, this Society will place the following question before the population of the globe:

"How Can the People of the World Achieve Universal Disarmament?"

Over half the inhabitants of the earth live in the East. What will their answer be? Will they remain silent and inarticulate, or will they thunder their reply across the continents and seas? Will they assume an unconcerned attitude and leave it to the war-torn and war-demented West to evolve a tepid, ineffectual plan, or will they bring into play their spiritual insight, their intellectual powers, their fructifying intuition, and their vital and dynamic energy in the creation of the structure of peace? What will they do?

More than half of the final success of this Universal Plebiscite depends upon the East. Will the East—the Mother Continent of True Civilization—face the responsibility and assist. The New History Society in this World Crusade for peace? The East can help in over so many ways to give the people of the world a chance to register their opinion on this important question of Disarmament.

The New History Society, since its foundation in April, 1929, has carried its numerous activities without any outside financial assistance. It has likewise offered Four International Prize Competitions on World Problems (and at this writing it is carrying on its Fifth Competition) to the younger generations of each continent at great sacrifice, cost and labour.

Now in this forthcoming World Competition, it asks the East, and it asks frankly and unshamedly:

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Individual financing in the instance of our World Competition will be insufficient and inadequate. Western missionaries have poured millions of dollars into all Eastern countries to "churchianize" and "mechanize" the people. Will the East, at this challenging hour, pour back her material and divine treasures to "Christianize," to spiritualize, and to pacify embattled hosts of the West?

Will the awakened millions of the East answer this Call? The New History Society is broadcasting an appeal for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars to pay part of the expenses of this World Plebiscite.

The money received will be expended on:

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People of India! Will you rise and contribute generously to this fund? Inhabitants of China! What is your answer? Sons and daughters of Japan! Are you going to assist us? Kings, rulers and princes of the Orient! Will you be prompted to share with us a "little" out of your abundance? Philanthropists, merchants, traders and labourers of the East! Your donations will help to make the world safe for your children and grandchildren. 'You,' the living generations of the countries of Asia! What can you, individually or collectively, do to cooperate with us in this gigantic task?

We know we have your prayers, your good-will, your moral support, but the time is here when we sorely need your financial assistance. This is the time! This is the accepted time! You can trust in the selfless motive of the New History Society. Every cent, every dollar contributed will be wisely expended for the immediate work at hand and at the end a detailed account will be rendered to our "investors" in Asia who are contributing their money for the defence of the rights of humanity.

Somehow the New History Society has confidence in the spontaneous generosity of the people of the Orient; it relies on their co-operation; it hopes that they will respond to this appeal. We were thrilled the other day when we received one dollar from China and two dollars and a half from the Federated Malay States—small, yet significant tokens of what may happen, even if a tiny fraction of the population of the East becomes aware of our need and realizes its urgency. Since the public announcement of our appeal for Twenty Five Thousand Dollars, several friends from the East have wished us to make a direct call upon our brothers and sisters of the Orient. We were withheld from doing this, owing to certain doubts in regard to the wisdom of such a step; but after mature consideration, hesitation was replaced by assurance and relying on the confirmation of the Great Spirit, we have opened our hearts and our hands—our hearts to be filled with your inspiration and our hands—yes—with the riches of your giving—so that through this international co-operation between the East and the West, the people of the world may be encouraged to speak out their inmost aspirations and vocalize their cherished dreams for a peaceful humanity, one that is free, and growing sanely, and breathing the fresh air of a New Day.

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THE KREMLIN

The Citadel Of Russia

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD, Moscow)

The Kremlin, the progenitor of Moscow, a little, triangular-shaped fortress situated in the very centre of the present city of Moscow, has seen a great number of ebbs and flows in the history of the Russian nation. It is from within the walls of this small, intriguing and mysterious triangle that Russian fate has been moulded for centuries. Here Ivan the Terrible won his uneviable title; Peer the Great began his great career from within its walls; here too, Lenin laid the foundation for the "First Proletarian State in the world"; and here, from within the walls of one of the small three room apartments situated in this same old Kremlin, Stalin is carrying on Lenin's work.

Thus the Kremlin for centuries has been crucible in which the fate of the Russian people has been moulded. It will undoubtedly continue to remain so for centuries to come. With such a privileged position, it has been fested by circumstances, geographical position, and the richness of its history. The history of the Kremlin cannot be separated from that of Moscow; they are closely interdependent. As a matter of fact the Kremlin was Moscow at the date of its founding.

A view of the Kremlin overlooking the Red Square.

Beginnings Of City

A certain Prince Yuri Dologoruki owned the cite on the banks of the "Moskwa River" as his estate until 1156, when he was compelled by its growth to separate himself from his subjects by raising a wooden wall around his houses to keep off his subjects, merchants, and priest, etc., who began to flood the place. Here they held bazars and fairs and formed a populous settlement. Indeed the site proved to be in an exceptionally favourable geographical location.

The Kremlin, or the old Moscow, situated amid the dense and virgin forests at the juncture of important trade routes, began to develop by leaps and bounds and the stories of its flourishing and prosperity quickly spread far and wide. Like the Delhi of the olden days, it became the target of invaders, strongest among them being the Tartars to whose Khans tributes were paid by the Kremlin's rulers for over 150 years. The burden of tributes and the disgrace of dependency were a constant impulse for the Russian princes to find effective means to be rid of them. Slowly but steadily they consolidated themselves into a considerable force, raised walls round their settlement, built fortresses and finally did get rid of the "Golden Horde" of Tartars. Not only did they stop paying tribute to them and won back their independence, but they subdued the Tartars, reduced them to the position of vassals and received tribute from them.

Changed Into Fortress

Later, the development of the Kremlin progressed in another way. More attention was paid to its outward beauty and inner richness, than in changing it into a stronghold, or fortress. The dilapidated shaggy wall was replaced by a thick oakwood wall, and as time crept on and the wheel of wealth and that of history turned in the favour of the Kremlin residents, the oak wall was no longer considered suitable for the dignity of "their majesties," the "Tzars of Russia." Ivan the III ordered the oak wall demolished and a beautiful brick wall was raised around the Kremlin in its place.

The famous Italian architects Anton Frayin, Marco Ruffo, and Peter Solario, laboured hard and during the course of a number of years finally completed the new brick wall 1-1/2 kilometers in length. The 19 beautiful decorative towers placed at intervals along its length were later added at various times by Russian architects in the 17th Century. The walls of the Kremlin are pierced with loop-holes with the obvious intention of their serving for warfare, but the towers, four of which guard the entries, are built for the sake of beauty and serve a decorative purpose.

Spasski Gate

The main tower overlooking Red Square is called the Spasski Gate and is fitted with a huge clock whose midnight chimes are broadcast every night by radio at 12 o'clock, when the chimes ring out the Soviet National Anthem, the "International." Before the Revolution, the chimes played "God Save the Tzar."

The Spasski Gates of the Kremlin were used in the olden days as the Royal entrance. All the Russian Tzars used these gates on the occasion of their coronation and all other ceremonies. It was from the balcony of this tower that Ivan the Terrible used to view the beheading of political opponents, criminals and rebels on the "Loboe Mesto," or execution bloc. This place situated in the form of round platform stands to this day in front of the Spasski Gates in the courtyard of St. Basil's Cathedral.

The Kremlin of to-day may rightly be called the Epitaph Museum of Old Russia. Within the walls of the Kremlin one will find a sample of everything pertaining to the art, architecture, palaces, churches, arms, dress, in short the whole history of Russia of the past, and a bit of Russia in the making. That is why anyone visiting Russia should never miss viewing the Kremlin and its most valuable treasures.

A view of the Archangel C..thedral in Moscow.

Historical Buildings

There are a number of palaces, churches, and other historical buildings in the Kremlin built by order of the various Tzars. The tall bell-tower, generally known as the Tower of Ivan the Great, was built in 1600 by order of Tzar Boris Godunov. The Uspenski Cathedral is another piece of ancient architecture, combining in its structure elements of Byzantine, Gothic, and Romamesque styles. The Cathedral is oblong, with arched roof and is supported by a number of columns and crowned by five golden domes, giving it an air of oriental beauty and exoticness. A number of rare paintings and frescoes of exceptional beauty are to be found within this cathedral, which, by the way, was used by the rulers of Russia for coronation and crowning ceremonies.

Another cathedral of historical importance is the Archangel Cathedral which was built in 1505 by Italian architects and shows the influence of Italian architecture. Most of the Russian Tzars and princes are buried in this cathedral, and among them are to be found the tomb of Ivan the Terrible and also that of his son, whom he murdered. Not far from the Archangel Cathedral is a whole group of churches famous for their treasury of rare oil paintings by the famous painter Andrei Rublev and his pupils. The number of churches and cathedrals within the Kremlin is so great that to describe all would require a number of long articles.

Royal Palace

Untouched and finely preserved, the old Granovitaya Palata, or Royal Palace, stands to this day as it was built in 1487-91 by the Italian architect Marco Fryazin. This what we call in India Durbar, or the Court Hall, and was used by the Russian Tzars for reception and entertaining foreign envoys and ambassadors. The doomed roof is supported by one pillar in the centre. The wood is inlaid with precious stones and metals, a throne stands in a corner opposite the entrance, while, all the walls and ceilings are covered with painting, having as their subject separate episodes from the Bible.

As Russian rulers were under the great influence of the Tartars in those days, with their Islamic culture Russian princesses and wives of the nobility were not permitted to be present in the society of men in the court. However, in order to allow them to see what was going on in the court a small curtained window just under the roof was built. In the "Terrem," or what we are accustomed to call the Harem, the Tzarinas and their ladies used to hold their own court. To the Terrem is attached a Zanana, or feminine church, which the ladies

(Continued on page 27)

About Studios And Stars

FROM HOLLYWOOD

Studios And Stars

Marlene Dietrich no sooner finished "Desire" with Gary Cooper than she went right to work on "Invitation to Happiness" . . . . . Charles Boyer is the leading man in this one . . . . This ought to be a swell combination . . . Jan Kiepura called his parents on the telephone in Krynica, Poland, on Christmas Day . . . . It was Christmas Eve in Hollywood . . . .

When Fred MacMurray stood before the camera the other day for the leading male role in "13 Hours By Air", it marked the sixth consecutive picture he has made in 1935 . . . . Great work, Fred . . . We think Fred will be a star in his own right before this year is out . . .

GARY COOPER

Gary Cooper has a curious combination of colour on his new Hollywood home . . . . the exterior is all white, even the roof . . . . . The doors and windows are trimmed with dark red . . . It looks nice and cheerful . . . Mrs. Joel Pressman (Claudette Colbert to you) has been endeavouring since the completion of the interior decorating in her new home in Holmby Hills to have all the rugs set and furniture arranged in a hurry . . . . Claudette likes to house-keep . . .

Reports by newspaper columnists that Mae West, star of Paramount's "Klondike Lou" was suffering from a cold brought her a "guaranteed cure" from an admirer who manufactures the medicine . . . . The gift was from the same one who about a month ago sent Miss West two miniature automatic pistols which turned out to be pencil sharpeners . . . . Mae certainly gets plenty of gifts from fans . . . .

Marlene Dietrich is the Paramount studio's champion key loser . . . . She has the record of having more keys made for her than any other play. . To be on the safe side during the making of her new film, Marlene ordered a dozen. . . .

What do you consider the best picture of 1935? . . . My choice is "Lives of A Bengal Lancer" . . . . That picture had everything . . . Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone,

From "Snehalata" to be shown at Roxy—starring Kumari Panna Prakash.

"The Law Rides West",

Columbia's "The Law Rides West," starring Ken Maynard, will go into production this week with Geneva Mitchell has the leading feminine role and in the supporting cast will be Ward Bond, Roger Williams, Gene Marker, Sheldon Lewis and Ed Cecil.

Spence Gordon Bennett will direct the screen play adapted by Nate Gatzert, from a story by J. A. Duffy.

Richard Cromwell and Sir Guy Standing all gave outstanding performances. . . And that scene at the end where Sir Guy pins the medal awarded to Gary Cooper on his horse after his death certainly brought a lump to your throat, didn't it? . . . Wonder what 1936 has in store?

GRACE MOORE HEADS NOTABLES

The name of Grace Moore, Columbia Pictures' famous international operatic star heads the list of notables who have broadcast from the new NBC studio in Hollywood, which was recently opened. Miss Moore sang on the first commercial programme on the opening night.

The screen star's name has been inscribed at the top of a huge silver plaque set in the wall of the reception room at the studio, declared to be one of the finest buildings of its kind in the world.

"PETRIFIED FOREST" ENTERS PRODUCTION

"Petrified Forest," in which Leslie Howard and Bette Davis will star for First National, has entered production, according to a wire from the West Coast. The large cast in support of Howard and Miss Davis will include Charles Grapewin, Dick Foran, Verree Teasdale, Allen Jenkins, Humphrey Bogart and Eddie Acuff. "Petrified Forest" is an adaptation of the stage success of the same title in which Howard starred on Broadway last season. The screen play was written by Delmer Daves. Archie Mayo is directing.

"Don't give up the ship" is Navy's new fight song—special lyrics used for different games—Fordham University uses song.

"Don't Give Up the Ship," the song featured in "Shipmates Forever," the Cosmopolitan Production for First National release in which Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler are co-starred, will be used as a football and fight song by the United States Naval Academy's football team. Special lyrics for each game will be provided for the song. The Navy band will broadcast "Don't Give Up The Ship" at the Yale-Navy game. Fordham University will also use the song during its football season. "Shipmates Forever" was produced with the co-operation of the Academy at Annapolis and depicts the life of a midshipman during his four years in training there. Frank Borzage directed the picture from the original story and screen play by Delmer Daves. The large cast appearing in support of Powell and Miss Keeler includes Lewis Stone, Ross Alexander, Dick Foran, Martha Merrill, Eddie Acuff, Mary Treen, Robert Light, Johnny Arledge, Frederick Burton, Joseph King, Harry Seymour, Howard Wilson, and Carlyle Moore. Harry Warren and Al Dubin wrote "Don't Give Up the Ship."

"Dil-ki-Pyas" with Kumari Cooper and Syt. Kerawalla at the Majestic.

Kumari Sulochana in "Wild Cat of Bombay" at Roxy.

Around Theatre & Film Land

JACKIE COOPER

The Child And Boy Is Growing Older

Jackie Cooper is growing up.

The job of bringing up a boy, famous the world over as a motion picture star, has been an unusual one for Mrs. Bigelow, Jackie's mother, but she believes she is accomplishing it without Jackie becoming "spoiled."

He has had certain responsibilities for as long as he can remember, and he is never permitted to neglect them. He has always made his own bed and swept his own room, and no matter how strenuous the day's play may have been he knows he must tuck every toy in its proper place before he tucks himself in bed.

The house servants all have their instructions never to do anything for Jackie that he can do himself. They never pick up anything he may leave tossed on the floor. That is Jackie's job. Nor do they retrieve anything from the floor that a guest may have dropped while Jackie is present. That

"Captain Blood" at the Opera.

is a chore reserved for the young gentleman alone.

For several years now, it has been a Sunday morning ritual in the Bigelow household for Jackie to cook his mother's breakfast. It is a very serious piece of business with him and he frequently springs surprises—surprises because of their indigestibility.

"He always serves my breakfast before we start for church," says Mrs. B'gelow, "and I must say that down through the years Jackie has developed into a very good little cook. I do hope he won't marry the kind of girl who will take advantage of this talent."

He is permitted to eat all he wants with balanced vitamins, proteins and carbohydrates, and he is permitted to play all he wants so long as he keeps up with his studies and work.

His leading hobby is the making of airplane models that fly; he has made many. He has his own orchestra, in which he makes the biggest noise with a complete set of drummer's traps.

If visitors to the Jackie Cooper home expect to find sunken gardens, they will meet with disappointment. The rear of the property is a combination of swimming hole, pirate's cave, airport, "Wild West" rodeo and camping ground.

That is why Jackie Cooper is growing up—without becoming a spoiled boy.

CAPRA NAMES JEAN ARTHUR

On her arrival in Hollywood from a month's vacation in New York, Columbia Pictures presented Jean Arthur with a handsome Christmas gift, in the shape of the much coveted feminine lead opposite Gary Cooper in the Frank Capra production "Opera Hat." Jean Dixon and Lionel Stander already have been signed for this elaborate feature which recently went into production. "Opera Hat" is based on Clarence Budington Kelland's American Magazine story and was prepared for the screen by Robert Riskin.

Miss Arthur won stardom on the Columbia lot. Her first stellar role was opposite Herbert Marshall in "If You Could Only Cook", which scored a highly successful hold-over engagement at the Roxy Theatre after opening on Christmas Day. Since being added to Columbia's contract forces, the young star has given outstanding performances in many of company's productions, included among these were, "The Whole Town's Talking", "Party Wire," "The Public Menace", "The Most Precious Thing in Life" and "The Defense Rests."

Studio Establishes "Bureau Of Foreign Accents" For Authenticity

From now on the difference between "yes, seenyor" and "yes, Saynyor" will be formally recognized in the movies.

A new procedure for the certifying of all accents went into operation yesterday at Paramount's Hollywood studio as the result of a complication that arose on the set where Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper are making "Desire" under the personal supervision of Ernst Lubitsch.

Two studio executives, Jack Votion and Luigi Luraschi, both of them with international backgrounds, have been appointed to approve all accents before players are cast in roles demanding language coloured by dialect.

In a scene with a Spanish servant several days ago Cooper called back "Pedro!" The reply came back "Yes seenyor" To Director Frank Borzage, who has travelled in Italy, those words seemed to be touched with more Italian than Spanish. He insisted upon referring the matter to language authorities who agreed that the words were spoken with an Italian accent, and that a Spaniard would speak the words, "Yes saynyor."

The latter pronunciation was used in a picture, and at the same time the new "bureau of accents" was established.

This new accuracy in the nuances of language is made necessary to the increasing number of movie audience members who have travelled and for whom an error of that sort detracts from a scene.

He declared that in a recent picture an actor portraying a resident of Havana not only failed to speak Cuban Spanish, but spoke with a French accent, something which could have been avoided if his lines had checked with a language authority.

It was pointed out that many times French, Italian and Spanish accents have been interchanged in minor parts, and that on numerous occasions the proper distinction between German and Hungarian accents has not been made.

"She Married Her Boss," at the Regal.

"SHE MARRIED HER BOSS

At The Regal

The problems of a private secretary are biskly dealth with in Claudette Colbert 'is new Columbia picture, "She Married Her Boss" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre, to the accompaniment of enthusiastic applause. Produced by the same company that gave you Miss Colbert in "It Happened One Night" the new film has the same buoyancy and freshness that made its predecessor a five-way prize-winner. "She Married Her Boss" is undoubtedly the grandest fun since the falling of the walls of Jericho. Miss Colbert herself is delightful; her inherent charm and vivacity have never been shown to better advantage. As a very efficient secretary who carelessly falls in love with her boss, she sees to it that he takes time off one day to buy her a wedding ring. That proves a costly mistake, for the marriage turns out to be one of the maddest things one can imagine. The fun continues fast and furious, with Miss Colbert as the storm center. Melvyn Doughas does a fine job as the frantic boss, and Michael Bartlett last seen in Grace Moore's "Love Me Forever," is thoroughly engaging as a devil-may-care chap who tries to manage the secretary's affairs for her. Edith Fellows as the boss' prococious nine-year-old daughter; Katherine Alexander as his nerve-wracked sister; Raymond Walburn as a butler; Jean Dixon as Miss Colbert's crony; and Clara Kimball Young in a small role are all splendid. Sidney Buchman has provided, from Thyra Samter Winslow's story, a fine screen play with sparkling dialogue, and Gregory LaCava's Warm and understanding direction ties the whole thing up into a bundle of the choicest merriment in many moons.

ANNA PAVLOVA FILM

Shown In London

On Thursday next a curious (and possibly rather moving) celebration will be held in London. The first showing will be given of "The Immortal Swan", a film which is a unique record of the great Anna Pavlova, dancer—a record of herself, her travels, her dances, and her technique. Ambassadors and Ministers will be present, for Pavlova was an international figure, and also a large gathering made up of almost all the people who are prominent either as patrons or exponents of the arts in England, where Pavlova, long before the Russian revolution, made her permanent home. The film has been put together under the careful direction of M. Dandre, her husband, and for many years her artistic and business consultant. We are told by someone who has seen the film in the making that there is something strangely emotional in hearing Pavlova's own voice again; and that in her garden at Hampstead; and that there is something from which all young dancers may learn a lesson in the slow-motion sequences of one of the greatest dancers of all time.

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Books & Their Writers

WANDERLUST

"A THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON": By A. S. Wadia. Price 8s. 6d. (J.M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.)

Mr. Wadia is already well-known as an author of many delightful travel-books, and this fresh volume from his pen will, therefore, naturally receive a hearty welcome, not only from his fellow-travellers, but also from the stay-at-homes, who like to "roam in fancy" in company of more venturesome spirits. Mr. Wadia makes a most excellent companion and guide. He does not hurry over places, in the approved globe-trotting fashion of your American tourists. His is a leisurely philosophical method. His book is neither a hand-book nor a Bradshaw: he believes in creating for his readers the requisite 'atmosphere' of strange regions. He is more interested in man and nature, than in mere hectic sight-seeing. The present book is thus interspersed with the author's many musings and philosophisings which, far from striking a jarring note, enhance the beauty of the book.

Though this book is named "A Thousand Miles Up the Amazon," the author has begun from the beginning, and he describes his various experiences from the day the "s.s. Hilary" started on her cruise from Liverpool. He gives his readers a sample of the famous "draught of vintage" of sports, he carries them across the Moorish town of Cintra to Madira, "The Isle of the Blest,' which is not unfittingly termed the "World-Traveller's Final Resting Place." After this prelude, we reach our objective, though the first sight of the Mighty Amazon is somewhat disappointing. And so through Para, the gateway, on into the majestic expanse of water, till passing through the Narrows, one reaches the "Green Hell" of Brazil. They talk of there being a mystic city in the heart of the unexplored, and unexplorable forest,—of the "Matto Grosso,"—a city, where gold is used as a common metal! Nobody, of course, has been yet able to probe into the arcana of the ancient Mayan civilisation, though it has cast its spell upon many an intrepid explorer and adventurer. And so with a final chapter aptly headed "Sandades," which is the far more expressive Portuguese for "farewell," the book comes to a natural close.

The book bears the stamp of the author's personality, and though it may be sketchy and even somewhat unsatisfactory as a mere travel-book, it makes very interesting reading indeed. Not the least of the merits of the book are its racy style, and the author's numerous 'asides.' The chapter on "Hilary Special" is a very amusing study of the human cargo aboard that good ship, and Mr. Wadia, perhaps, shows himself at his best in the description of his fellow-passengers. So also the chapter, "Canticle of the Clouds" is a graceful study of natures grandest sights. The many excellent quotations in the book are chosen with discernment and even felicity, and add to its appeal.

The sixteen photographs in collotype are not only artistic successes in themselves, but they are an illuminating feature of the book. One is, however, baffled by the very naive, study of the mythical 'Moon Maiden.' Apparently, the author had found some obliging fair co-passengers to pose for him! Mr. Wadia evidently is as much a master of the camera, as of the pen. The volume is brought out very handsomely, and will make an excellent presentation-book.

N. J.

Mediaeval History Of Parsis

"THE PERSIAN RIVAYATS" of Hormazyar Framarz And Others: Their version with Introduction and Notes by Ervad Bomanji Nusserwanji Dhabhar, M.A., (Published by the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Bombay).

When the Arabs conquered Iran, the national glory and religion of the ancient Iranians received a deadly blow. Several historians have traced the footsteps of the conquerors on the soil of Iran in characters of blood. According to these accounts, the victorious legions traversed the country, sword in hand, presenting to the vanquished Zoroastrians two alternatives either the Koran or death. To avoid such persecution, it is said, a small band of Zoroastrians set sail from the island of Ormuz towards the hospitable shores of India. This story of unmitigated fanaticism, however, does not harmonize with the prevalence of the ancient faith in the land of Iran even to this day. According to other accounts, the alternative to the Koran was not death but the poll-tax. Be that as it may, it is a historical fact that the conversion of Persia to Islam did not take place concurrently with the Arab conquest. A good many Zoroastrians, who did not abandon their country and were spread over several provinces, clung to their ancestral religion although subjected to certain disabilities.

For more than seven centuries the Zoroastrians in Iran remained ignorant of the existence of their brethren in India, whose knowledge of their ancient creed was at the lowest ebb. For generation after generation the want of priests qualified to perform the religious ceremonies and competent to expound various traditions and customs was keenly felt so that in the year 1748 the Parsis of Bombay deputed an emissary to the fatherland. This and several subsequent missions revealed to the followers of the creed of Zoroaster in India how the ancient Iranian tradition and customs had continued and flourished even after the downfall of the Persian Empire in Yezd, Kerman Khorasan and other strongholds of Zoroastrianism and how they were scrupulously observed by the still surviving band of Zoroastrians in Iran.

"The Rivayats" are a repertory of the epistolary literature that sprang up on the subject, throwing considerable light on the mediaeval history of the Parsis, their manners and customs and the highly developed ritual of the Zoroastrians in Iran and India between the fifteenth and the eighteenth centuries of the Christian era. Incidentally, they are of great interest to the students of the history of Gujerat, as they are also a storehouse of scattered biographical details of the notable Parsis who resided in those days in Navsari, Surat, Broach and other cities in Western India. For instance, the very first Rivayat brought by Nariman Hushang is addressed to, among others, the famous Parsi Changa Shah of Navsari, who was the leader of the community and was chiefly instrumental in securing the exemption of his co-religionists in Navsari from the payment of the capitation-tax.

It was a happy idea of the Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to found a research Fellowship for the special purpose of the famous collection of the Rivayats by Hormazyar Framarz translated into English and they could not have selected a more erudite or more assiduous scholar for that laborious and arduous task. The Research Fellow was asked to append full notes to the text so as to indicate how far the teachings of the ancient creed as embodied in this repository of religious lore differed, on the one hand, from the previous teachings of Avesta and Pahlavi works and, on the other, from the practice and belief now in vogue. The notes accordingly appended throw a flood of light on many a legend and usage of mediaeval Parsism. From all points of view the work of translating the old-time traditions and presenting them in their proper historical setting, has been most skilfully accomplished by the author. It is a work of great value not only to the Parsi community, but also to students of comparative religion not conversant with the language of the Rivayats, and Mr. Dhabhar richly deserves the thanks of the scholars of the world for his monumental work.

R. P. M.

A Kanarese Monthly

"SADANAND" (Special Annual Number) Edited by R. V. Jathar, B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.

This annual number of the Kanarese monthly 'Sadanand' contains besides a few poems, including the translation of the 11th canto of the Bhagvadgita in Kanarese verse by Shankarbhat Agnihotri, a number of interesting articles on film world with special reference to Karnatak. Mr. R. V. Kulkarni makes out a case for Dharwar as a premier place suited for Karnatak film industry with its natural, educational and financial facilities. The issue is illustrated with, among others, the photos of some of the Andhra and Karnatak film actors in their popular poses.

B. G. L.

"Prabuddha Bharata"

"PRABUDDHA BHARATA", Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Number. Price Re. 1/4. Published by Adwaitaashram, 4 Wellington Lane, Calcutta.

The special number of this philosophical magazine, which is known all over India, opens with a poem by Tagore in appreciation of Ramakrishna's spiritual realisation that the same God is worshipped by followers of different creeds. The master of Swami Vivekananda, the patriot-saint of modern India, lived quietly for fifty years in a temple-garden, called Dakshineshwar. But his name has encircled the globe. It is gratifying to note that the intellectuals of India and savants of Europe have all joined the centenary celebrations committee. This special number contains a chapter on homage paid to the saint by Romain Rolland, Count Keyserling, Marquis of Zetland, Aurobindo Ghosh and Keshub Chunder Sen. Besides this there are a number of articles by Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Dr. Sunderland, C. Y. Chintamani, Prof. Winternitz, Dr. Krishnaswami Iyengar, and St. Nihal Singh which will be read profitably by all students of Indian culture. It is profusely illustrated. The printing and the get-up are excellent. To be had of: Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay.

A MARATHI CRITIQUE

"DAMAYANTI - SWAYANVAR." Edited and Published by A. K. Priyolkar. (Bombay No. 7). Price Rs. 4.

While a literary renaissance is at present very evident in Marathi as in other Indian languages, the criticism is often made that much of the literature produced at present is shallow, superficial and as such ephemeral. While the change is not altogether unjustified, at any rate as far as Marathi is concerned, it cannot be at the same time denied that our literature is slowly but surely being enriched by works of an original and enduring nature. A very gratifying feature of the modern literary activities in Marathi is the attention that is paid to our classical authors. A very commendable effort is being made to resuscitate them, as it were, from the neglect and apathy in which they had fallen in the first flush of the new life.

One of the greatest difficulties in the study of our classical literature is the absence of standard editions. Various manuscripts are extant with a variety of readings. Textual certainty is always in doubt, due to a number of later interpolations. This is not to be wondered at, however, when the lives of our famous poets are themselves largely shrouded in mystery. The "Damayanti-Swayanvar" is one of the most famous poetic works in Marathi, and is a very great favourite with child and adult alike. Nothing definite, however, is known about its author.

Mr. Priyolkar has, therefore, been very happy in the choice of his subject, to which, let it be said at once, he has done full justice. He has collated a number of MSS. and made a very critical study of their different readings. His selection of the text will be found generally acceptable, backed as it is both by research and reasoning. He has, of course, given minute footnotes, which make the task of comparison very easy. The Notes also will be found very valuable.

The "piece-de-resistance" of the book, however, is the introduction, which extends to fifty-four pages. The author has collected a mass of material and presented it with insight. He has thrown much new light on Raghunath Pandit, and made an erudite study of his 'magnum opus'. The introduction is the fruit of much research and labour and is indeed a model of its kind.

Twenty coloured illustrations by the celebrated artist R. B. M. V. Dhurandhar portray the story of Damayanti in pictures. The preface by the Chief of Aundh is very felicitous.

This book is altogether a very valuable addition to modern Marathi literature, and we trust that it will find a ready welcome from the reading public.

N. J.

(Continued on page 20)

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Significant Aspects Of Music Conference—Artists Make Their Mark—Insensitive Craftsmanship Shown Its Place—Vocal Music Subserves Virtuosity—Unfettered Instrumentalists—Hafiz Ali's "Sarode," Bundoo Khan's "Sarangi", Gopal Singh's "Pakhwaj", Nathan Khan And Tirakwa's "Tabla" Arouse Response—The Younger Generation, Kumars Gandharva, Mubarak Ali, Majid And Karnad—Joshi's Rebel Note—Chatterji's Demand For Symphonic Compositions.

DEAF GIRL AS A BROADWAY DANCER

One of the current anachronisms of Broadway is Miss Charlotte Lamberton who performs an amazing routine of dancing on the floor of a New York night club despite the fact that she has been deaf since birth. Miss Lamberton is 18 and truly beautiful. She has her own happy philosophy of life, expressing the thought that she "prefers" to be deaf. She said, "by the faces people make, I don't think they like hearing."

AMBASSADOR'S DAUGHTER FOR THE STAGE

The East and the West are meeting at last on the New York stage. Miss Yuen Tsung Sze (known as Mai-Mai) daughter of the Chinese Ambassador to the U. S., is starting her acting career here. She is pictured in Chinese costume. Mai-Mai Sze is a Wellesley Graduate. Among her other artistic accomplishments she lists painting which she studied in London and Paris after her graduation.

One impression dominates every other impression registered by the Hindusthani Music Conference. Loyal attachment to and the legitimate appreciation of well-known vocalists could not remove that enduring impression. It is significant thus to note the grateful and overwhelming response evoked by Hafiz Ali rightly honoured as the Sarode Nawaz of Gwalior. Seldom has the "Sarode" been touched with such tender depth, such dignified sobriety and such profound artistry as by the Sarode Nawaz of Gwalior. His fingers revealed "Sarode" as a new instrument, an instrument that had, not entirely without reason, been hitherto associated with rhythmic and loud harshness. Hafiz Ali revealed the rhythm of the "Sarode" as only the accents and the volume as only the strength and dignity of melody.

The "Sarangi"

Bundukhan's "Sarangi" evoked the same response. The instrument so intimate with the human voice as the "Sarangi" has for years been eclipsed as a mere trifle for "accompaniment". Its independent place has not yet been adequately visualised. Bundukhan's gifts indicated the rich infinity of the "Sarangi" as a sovereign instrument. The "Sarangi" is no rival to the human voice. It is not its servile reproduction either. And, if Ustad Majid Khan had been given the requisite chance he would probably, have shewn that his "Sarangi" could give and be more than the shadow of the singer. His talented son should be now, at the very outset, guided to preserve the dignity of his "Sarangi".

The "Tabla" And "Pakhwaj"

Nathan Khan was entirely the artist. There was not a moment when he was not completely subordinate to the creative urge of his art. There was not the slightest tinge of soulless ingenuities, of the empty parade of smart technicalities. Nathan Khan felt with the "Tabla", spoke with the 'Tabla', sang with the 'Tabla'. And, as his fingers gaily, unerringly, danced from the circumference to the centre from the centre to the circumference of the 'Tabla', one found oneself literally amazed at the artistic vocabulary and the range of melody and rhythm of the 'Tabla'.

Tirakwa's 'Tabla' was another of the unforgettable experiences. What unexplored, unfathomed vast regions of magnetic rhythm, Tirakwa laid open before the astonished audience! Both Nathan Khan and he gave, as few of the drummers give, a meaning and value even to the silent interludes of the 'Tabla.' It is a pity that even some of the dancers with stage experience overlook the importance of the "Tabla." Syt. Nabakumar was the only dancer at the concerts who knew the value of "Mridanga" and relieved his dance from the horrid screeching monotony of the "Sarangi."

Gopal Singh Pakhwaj

Gopal Sing the disciple of Purvatsing of Gwalior, opened hitherto unnoticed vistas of musical experience. His 'Pakhwaj' did not merely 'accompany' the 'Sarode' of Hafiz Ali. It accentuated it. It was a compliment. And, not many would like to forget how perfect the two instruments were in the hands of these artists. It is difficult to avoid the impression which the striking difference between the 'Tabla' and the 'Pakhwaj' as accompaniment to the 'Sarode' Those who listened to the rise and fall, the subdued and the strong rhythm of the 'Pakhwaj' rising and falling, subdued and strong in perfect dramatic sequence of the leading melodies of Hafiz Ali's 'Sarode' could not avoid the painful feeling of pity for those who uphold the popularity of the memory, mechanics and virtuosity of soulless "scientific" music at the cost of the vision, art and beauty of the sensitive, responsive musicians. Rumesh Chandra, "Tabla-saranga" was also noteworthy.

Mr. G. S. Dandavatimath, winner of Shrimant Sardesai of Rakkasgi's Gold Medal for Festel work in the recent Karnatak Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Child Artistes— Parents Warned

I should like to speak at length about the child artistes, Majid Khan, Mubarak Ali, Gajan Karnad and, above all, about Kumar Gandharva whose extraordinary talents drew, rightly, the homage of the Assembly of music lovers amateurs, scholars, professionals, and artistes. I would have done so. But I know what promised artistic glory India has lost, by indiscriminate fondling of child "prodigies". A great responsibility rests with the friends and parents of these "prodigies." And, I only hope that these young artistes would get not only the encouragement but the guidance and inspiration of creative artists.

Rebel Note— Shri Lilawati Munshi.

Mr. G. N. Joshi who read an interesting paper at the Conference struck the right rebel note when he insisted on the necessity for purposive as well as expressive music. It is creditable to everybody guiding the Conference that it should have passed Mr. Joshi's radical resolution demanding that musicians should not sacrifice the significance of song for techniqual fire-works. Srimati Lalavati Munshi, who was on other occasions absent, made her helpful contribution. She expressed her determined views which brought for Mr. Joshi a few appreciably wavering but valuable votes. I am inclined, therefore, to congratulate Srimati Lilavati. Only, it is a pity that she should have been so rare as she was during the Conference.

Application Of Music

Mr. S. Chatterji's examination of the psychological aspects of music, his demand for symphonic composition and, finally the application of "Shrutis" for progressive growth of music, health and culture was another earnest token of rebel youth impatiently awaiting to explore new regions of creative art, of the growing necessities helpful, healthy Indian melodies, harmony and rhythm.

Work Out Programme

The Music Conference has left on the minds of the unbiased impressions the importance and value of which will grow as the days pass by. It is thus right and necessary to congratulate the promoters and express our gratitude.

The resolutions which the Conference passed must now secure from them the attention earnestly awaited from them. It should more than justify the great response offered to them. It should more than compensate the artists and all those who helped the Conference. The courage which they showed in adopting the new name Bhartiya Sangeet Samitee must be followed by a programme of action.

FIFTY YEARS OF EDUCATION

Story Of The Deccan Education Society

(By N. Jog, M.A., LL.B.)

The year 1935 will verily be remembered as 'annus mirabilis' of jubilees. The Golden Jubilee celebrated by the Deccan Education Society of Poona in April last year, was not however merely a gala occasion for a group of friends and admirers, but remains a land-mark as it were, in the history of education in the Bombay Presidency. Fifty years is no small period even in the life of institutions, as institutions go in India. To have steadfastly adhered to an ideal, to have single-mindedly pursued it through all the storm and stress of half a century, and almost to have reached the goal to-day, is, indeed, a signal achievement.

The Founders

Though he had departed this world before the D. E. Society was officially formulated, it was Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, who is not inappropriately known as the Mazzini of Maharashtra, who first sowed the seed, which has grown into a luxuriant grove, under whose benign shade thousands of students are quenching their thirst of knowledge to-day. It was Vishnu Shastri, who scorning the shackles of Government service, founded the New English School at Poona on the 1st of January 1880, and launched an educational venture whose instantaneous success has served as the inspiration of numerous other similar institutions, which have since dotted the length and breadth of the country. Associated with him were two young graduates, who even before they had stepped out of the portals of their Alma Mater, had decided to devote their lives to the service of the motherland. They were none else than Lokmanya Tilak and Mr. G. G. Agarkar. Tilak's name is to-day enshrined in our national Valhalla, but Agarkar too, though he is not so well-known beyond Maharashtra, was in his chosen field of social reform, one of the greatest Indian pioneers. Vishnu Shastri died, as noted above, even before the Society saw the light of the day; Tilak also had to sever his connection after a few years due to a clash with his colleagues—seemingly deplorable at the moment, but almost providential in the perspective, for the school-master was destined to be the maker of a nation,—and Agarkar, too, was cut off in the prime of his life. But the beacon-light of knowledge kindled by those master-spirits was never allowed to wane or languish, and their successors have fed it with their sacrifice and even brightened it with their devotion and industry. The great Gokhale gave the best part of his life to the Society. D. K. Karve, than whom none has done more for the intellectual regeneration of Indian womanhood, also graduated in his public life from the D. E. Society. Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, whose success as the first Indian Senior Wrangler at the end of the last century thrilled a continent, devoted his great gifts to the service of the Society on a mere pittance. Many others whose names cannot be mentioned here, but who have been actuated by the same noble impulse, and who have accepted the same Franciscan vow, have made the Deccan Education Society what it is to-day: a fountain-head of knowledge and culture, and if the metaphor might be permitted, an intellectual foundry, the sparks from whose anvil have set ablaze many a youthful breast in the cause of variegated national renascence.

Magnum Opus

It was a very happy idea therefore, to bring out a 'History' of the D. E. Society,' in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee. The substantial volume of nearly 725 pages before us, is a "magnum opus" of its kind. It is not merely a dry-as-dust narrative of facts and figures. It is "a record of private educational enterprise during the last fifty years in this part of the country.....rich in personal interest,'—a record, one might add, redolent of noble memories, and vibrant with life. Herein we find reflected the patriotism and the optimism of the progenitors of the society, their early trials and tribulations, their external difficulties and internal dissensions, the gradual growth and organic extension; and the tale is told decade by decade, year by year, graphically yet faithfully, till it culminates in the actual celebration of the Golden Jubilee on April 20-21 last. It was a veritable day of fruition, a fitting reward of the service and sacrifice of half a century, and it provides an apt climax of a stirring recital. Prof. P. M. Limaye, who has edited this volume, has garnered his material assiduously, and has presented it lucidly. Among the manifold merits of this book, not the least is its racy style, which has made even the prosaic details, not only readable but palatable. Prof. Limaye's summing-up of men and matters is a model of its kind, a fact which, however, will not surprise those who know him.

Interesting Features

To the innumerable alumni of the D. E. Society, and to its numerous admirers, this volume will, of course, serve as a valued souvenir; even to the general reader not intimately acquainted with the activities of the Society, this record will come as a revelation in spiritual idealism and practical organisation. The pages of this book abound in human interest: they are eminently vital. Indirectly the history of Maharashtra itself is mirrored here. The reader can get, within the covers of this book a kaleidoclopic survey of the passing political and social panorama of half a century. In this connection, even the illustrations copiously provided in the body of the book, as also in the special album, have a value all their own. The reminiscenes of past students, many of whom to-day occupy exalted positions in the public life of India, the many life-sketches, and the various appendices all enhance both the interest and the utility of this volume. Even the statistics tell their own tale: it will enlighten not a few to learn, that the percentage of married students in the matriculation class of the New English School, which is 2 to-day stood at 76 for the quinquennium ending 1890,—figures which serve as an eloquent index of the revolutionary changes in our social life during the last two generations.

Quo Vadis?

Various thoughts arise in the mind, as one lays down this volume. One feels no doubt ennobled, but also subtly disturbed. Glorious as are the achievements of the D. E. Society, richly as it deserves our gratitude, is not, one feels, something radically wrong with the very system of our education,—a system which the D. E. Society is mostly copying and perpetuating? The Society has to-day fairly fulfilled its original ideal of 'cheapening' education—alas! in more senses than one!! The blind apotheosis of a liberal culture, has to-day met with its nemesis, and the virtual demoralisation among our university products provides the most damning commentary upon the present educational system. M. A.'s selling milk in the streets, and B. A.'s donning the uniform of bobbies,' to whom Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru bitterly referred the other day, may prove the dignity of manual labour, but they are also simultaneously shouting from the house-tops as it were, that the years they spent in intellectual pursuits have been utterly wasted, that they have been led into a wild-goose chase during the most formative period of their lives, by those who ought to have known better! This disillusionment of India's youths to-day is not only a condemnation of our education, but a challenge to our educationists. Quo Vadis? One may, therefore, ask of the D. E. Society. Are they merely going to rest on the laurels of the past, mainly shine in the reflected glory of those that have gone before them, and instead of boldly cutting new paths and re-orienting their ideals, which 'time hath made uncouth' to-day, continue to live in a sort of educational lotus-land? Are the successors of Vishnu Shastri and Tilak content only to stamp out so many hundreds of graduates every year,—graduates who will only glut the land? and accentuate the problem of unemployment? These and various other questions suggest themselves, to-day. The golden Jubilee Day is no doubt a day of consummation, a day of thanksgiving, a day of legitimate pride for the present members of the D. E. Society. But it is equally a day of introspection, while scanning the past 'fifty years in retrospect,' one must also visualise the next fifty years in prospect, one must to-day look both 'before and after,' and prepare for the morrow, for life is never static!

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THE SOUL OF ARABIA

(By Dr. JULIUS GERMANUS)

Ibn Saud On His Problems: Modern Inventions Which Are "God's Gifts"

The wonderful career and rise of Ibn Saud are one of the epics of modern times. Professor Germanus, the well-known authority on Arabia, having been King Ibn Saud's guest during the last pilgrimage period, here relates the King's views on his tasks and how he is grafting the best of the West on his own people, and the superstitious obstacles he has had to overcome. It is, in fact, Ibn Saud's own creed, told by himself.

During the recent pilgrimage to Mecca, I had the privilege of spending some time in the tent of the ruler of Arabia, King Ibn Saud, with whom I had many conversations.

Ibn Saud, who protects the pilgrim on this holy journey to Mecca and Medina, was not there only as a religious pilgrim himself; he was also acting as president of this ceremonious world congress of all Islam, a dignity that fell to him after Turkey had renounced the Caliphate.

This son of the desert who has risen to so great an eminence, is to-day Islam's representative. The seventeenth sheik of his family, he was brought up with strong religious traditions, a profound student of the Koran. He received me in a magnificent tent, seated on a throne surrounded by Wahabis, their heads swathed in curls, silver-handed swords in their belts. Slaves in scarlet offered the visitors coffee. The Arabians saluted their ruler with the words "Oh King, oh brother!" and the Bedouins with a simple "Oh Abdul Aziz!"

Ibn Saud has one glass eye; with the other he gazed at me piercingly, and offered me his hand. With his long white cloak falling in folds round his lofty figure, this Arabian King makes a strikingly impressive picture. Presently we had the first of our talks. His opening remarks were characteristic.

No Rule By Women

"I will have no softening of our race," he said. "I do not wish the women of our people to rule the men, though I do wish them to be honoured and respected." He continued: "I have come to Mecca from Naid, in Eastern Arabia—from east to west, from the tents to the House of God. My future path lies in the same direction. But one has to consider the people—they must be persuaded, convinced of new ideas. For instance, when the first motor-car appeared in the desert, the Bedouins brought fodder to feed to animals in the car. When they realised that the car consumed only oil and water, they thought it was a vehicle of the devils, and turned from it with protests. But I use motor-cars myself, to move freely among my people, and so I convinced them that this invention was not of the devil, but a gift to mankind from the Almighty, for their good.

"The furthest parts of Arabia are now linked by wireless; over thirty-five stations have been installed, so that I can communicate with any part of my kingdom at any moment."

With a smile Ibn Saud told me how this innovation had been received by the Wahabis. "They protested against this too, very strongly. They declared that it was the voice of the devil that was speaking, and came to me with their protests. While they were speaking most vehemently, demanding that I should have the radio destroyed, I switched my receiver on to Egypt. At that very moment Cairo was transmitting a reading from the Koran. My Wahabis were amazed when they suddenly heard the words of God coming from this strange machine, and in their amazement at once accepted the novelty. To-day the wireless system throughout Arabia is manned practically entirely by native officials.

Not Opposed To European Civilization

"I am no opponent of European civilisation; but I make use of it in such forms as it is at one with the soul of Arabia and the will of God. My people is a desert-born one, and a great deal of superstition still exists. It must be guided with love, but with a strong hand; I must lead my people to follow God's will; religion gives men the moral strength that exalts them above the level of merely animal existence. There can be no rule over a man without religion—such a one will rebel.

"I welcome machines from Europe, but not lack of faith; the Mohammedan peoples must awaken from their long sleep. Also, they need weapons; but their strongest weapon is belief in God, subjection and obedience to His law. This law recognises no difference between one man and another, one tongue and another, one race and another. Hatred does not come from God; if Europe continues to be full of hatreds, it will wound itself with its own weapons."

Search For Practical Thinkers

Ibn Saud paused, as if to consider what next he should say to me. Then he continued: "I am searching for capable, practical thinkers, in Sinai, Egypt, and India. The whole of Arabia is open to my Mohammedan brothers. Here they can apply all that they have learned, no matter where or from whom. People have tried to circulate the idea that we Wahabis are wild savages. Well, never before has there been such a great public safety in Arabia as to-day. In former times pilgrims used to be attacked by Bedouins; to-day gold can be carried across the deserts without a guard, from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf.

"My chief care is the assurance, and maintenance, of peace. Arabia is not a very fertile land; want makes people dissatisfied, makes them nomads, even brigands. We must bind the sands of the deserts, we must bring water to them. The Arab who has settled down will not leave his dwelling-place, he will never disturb his neighbour's peace."

I Need Water

With a sweeping gesture, Ibn Saud reiterated: "Water, water! I need water, the fruitful distribution of water. A thousand years ago Zubaida, the chief wife of Haron al Raschid, gave Arabia a water system of many hundred miles. To this very day inexhaustible supplies of life-giving water flow in Mecca and in the distant Arafa regions; we must bring it here, to assure the bread of peace to our people. We must open our mineral mines, and I will have oil-wells dug. Allah created the earth that man's life might be made easy. He gave the earth to man, that he might draw from it its treasures, hidden beneath the soil. Idleness is not a characteristic that pleases the Almighty."

From this, the Arabian King dwelt on the close co-operation between industry, religion, and politics. Religion had united the Arab races, water would make their life secure, and would make all fighting for water-sources superfluous. Let Europe realise that, and support him in his efforts.

"We have," he continued, "built our kingdom on the word of God; peace must be assured. I am bound to allow the thief's hand to be cut off, but I am also bound to see that no one is driven to become a thief through want. For the same reason I collect taxes, as is laid down by the Koran so that I can help the needy to work, and be sympathetic, following the example given to us by the Prophet, blessed be his name! I must do it, to lessen the sorrows of the poor as compared with the comforts of the rich. Woe to him who dares to sin against the will of God! All Moslems are brothers, and I am the head of a mighty family. I have been appointed by God to be the protector of this family. I follow His will; and I am ready at any moment, to give a statement of my deeds. . .

Our Deadliest Enemies

"I cannot permit Mahommedans to slaughter each other; we have made peace, and will keep this peace. Conquest and killing are not good in the eye of God; and He only countenances a Holy War when it is waged in the interest of Islam. No intrigues or attempts by defeated men can disturb our efforts for peace. We Muslems must stand together, shoulder to shoulder, against our deadliest enemies, ignorance, poverty, illness. I have had hospitals founded where Syrian and Egyptian doctors heal our sick with every means provided by modern medical science. I have opened schools in which every useful branch of science is taught; I have sent young men to Europe to study the technical side of flying; without this we cannot end our struggle with the desert quickly enough".

A Parade

The telephone bell rang. Ibn Saud took off the receiver: "Anta men?"—"Who are you?" The message was to say that the troops to be reviewed were on the ground. The King told me this, and invited me to accompany him. We started—hundreds of motor-cars were heading for the parade-ground. I was privileged to watch the march past from a state marquee; by me sat the King's physician and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, both blue-eyed, light skinned Syrians, almost European in appearance. And the troops marched past...!

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It was the Russian New Year—and leap year—so Mrs. Olga Ferdena of New York celebrated by kissing her favourite policeman.

Patrolman Conrad Beedy, six feet tall, turned crimson. Firmly he escorted Mrs. Ferdena to night court.

"I was walking my beat," he explained to Magistrate Anthony Burke, "when out pops Mrs. Ferdena and gives me a kiss."

"It was this way," replied Mrs. Feraena, repressing a giggle. "I had been celebrating; I had a little wine. It's the Russian New Year—and it's leap year, too."

Magistrate Burke said he understood, but, "I'll have to fine you dol. 2, with the alternative of two days in jail."

Mrs. Ferdena dug into her purse. It yielded only dol. 1.50. She looked at Patrolman Beedy. He looked straight ahead. Then her smiled boardened.

"All right," she announced, "I'll go to jail. It was worth it."

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EMPIRE OF INDIA, by Major Evans Bell; G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, Rs. 5.

THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON, by A. S. Wadia; Dent and Sons; 8s. 6d.

MAD HOUSE, by Blair Niles; published by T. Warner Laurie; 7s. 6d.

PORVAJANA PAPE, by Gunvantral Acharya; Nagayuv Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot; Re. 1/4.

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GURUDWARA SHAHIDGUNJ, by Ganda Singh; Akali Patrika Press, Lahore; Annas 4.

BEAU MARCHAIS, by Paul Frischaver; Ivor Nicholson and Watson.

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SILVER CLOUD, by Katrin Holland; Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.

SUCH AN ENMITY, by Roland Pertwa; Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.

BACKGROUNDS AND BEGINNINGS OF THE GOSPEL STORY, by Rev. Betram Lee Wolf, 4s. 6d.

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THROUGH TOUGH COMPANY, by Carlton Dawe; Ward Lock and Co.

PROPHET OF ISLAM, by Maulvi Abdul Karim; published by A. Rasul, Wellesley Sq., Calcutta Re. 1.

INGLANDNO ITIHAS, (Gujarati) by Maganlal Dholakia, published by M. D. Mehta, Rajkot, Rs. 1/12.

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MYSORE TRIBES AND CASTES, by D. B L. K. Anantkrishna Iyer; Mysore Oriental Library, Rs. 15.

WE NEED MORE MOSAIC LAW NOW, by David Hamshire; T. Werner Laurie, London; 7s. 6d.

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THREE SISTERS FLY HOME, by Mary Fitt; Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.

THE HIDDEN GIFT, by E. Maria Albanesi; Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 7s. 6d.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, by Robertson Halket; Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 7s. 6d.

THE SARASWATS

"SARASWAT FAMILIES," Part 1, By Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, B.A., LL.B. Published by the author at B/6, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, 7 Pp. IV & 164.

The Saraswats form a stock of Brahmins who are to be found scattered all over India, but mostly in the Punjam which they claim to be their original "home,"—the United Provinces, Sind, Gujerat, Maharashtra, and the Konkan coastal tracts including Goa. Like most other Brahmanical stocks, they also do not form one homogeneous community, speaking the same language and having the same customs and manners, but are divided not only into various sections, generally on linguistic and geographical bases—as in the cases of the Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujerati, the Maharashtrian and Konkani sections—but also, into further sub-sections on the basis of social customs and modes of occupation. While the Sindhi and Gujerati sections are generally able to trace their racial and historical connections with the Saraswats of Upper India, those of Maharashtra and the Konkan have so far failed to find the links which bind them, racially as well as historically with their brethren of the north. Though there appears to be little reason to doubt the fact that the original stock of Saraswats had their "home" in the Punjab in the tracts watered by the river Saraswati of Vedic repute, the Maharashrtian and Konkan Sections are unable to tell with any degree of definiteness either when their migration from the north to western India took place or the route they had followed. The real known history of these two sections commences only after a century or two before the Portuguese conquest of Goa. Before that period, there is a gap extending over not centuries, but millennium which requires to be bridged before the ethnic origins of these sections from the parent stock of Vedic days can be firmly established.

In the present work Rao Bahadur Talmaki has not attempted any such huge and heroic task as of tracing the missing links of Maharashtrian and Konkan Saraswats, though in the introductory chapter he briefly deals with the problem, reviewing the various theories advanced regarding the origins of these Saraswats. He concerns himself with the subsection going by the name of Chitrapur Saraswats, who are also otherwise known as "Kanara Saraswats," who speak the Konkani language and are to be found residing mostly in the two Kanaras and latterly in Bombay. Though they number not more than 15,000 all told, they have, as a community, during the past 50 years at any rate, a spirit of progressiveness and enterprise rarely surpassed by sister communities in the m'ist of whom they have been living. The Rao Bahadur does not believe, as some scholar among them has suggested, that the Chitrapur Saraswats are descendants of an independent stock of Kashmiri Saraswats who had migrated to the south in the eighth century, as follows of the Adi Shankaracharya, who had established at Math in Kashmir during his sojourn there. By pointing out the close connections subsisting between the family gods, gotras, surnames, manners and customs as well as language of the Chitrapur Saraswats and those of the Goa Saraswats, the author proves conclusively that the former were at one time a part and parcel of the latter and that their separation took place only two or three centuries ago. The work shows an astonishing amount of patient research in a novel field of ethnology. But since the detailed family trees and histories of families, which take up the major portion of the work, concern only the Chitrapur Saraswats, the general reader and even students of ethnology in general may not find the work sufficiently interesting. The members of the Saraswat community will, of course, prize the book exceedingly, as it throws a good deal of fresh light on their past history, both as a community and as family units.

Haile Selassie's Love Affair

Princess Aster Mangacha, Abyssinia's "Madame De Pompadour", Ruled His Heart Until Her Dying Day

"The loss of the entire Abyssinian territories would not perhaps matter as much to the Negus as that which he has sustained in the passing away of Princess Aster Mangacha, dead on the field of honour, unknown to the outside world" declares "Illustrowanny Kurjer Codzienny", Crakow.

The Negus Haile Selassie, when he was still young Ras Tafari, fell in love with one of the Wolzeros (Society ladies) of his land called Aster Mangacha. Far from being a passing fancy, this became the chief incentive of his rise to power. When he achieved the position of Emperor, the relationship which united him to the beautiful Aster became an open secret in the court and would have indeed been tolerated, had it not been for the fact, that one day Haile Selassie decided to divorce his wife and marry the girl of his choice.

Empress Maennen, however, was not the least inclined to renounce her claim to the throne and defended her cause energetically before the "Choa" tribunal which constitutes the greatest moral force in the country. The case produced the greatest sensation. Empress pleaded her own cause and showed herself to be absolutely uncompromising. The president of the tribunal decided in her favour, declaring in quasi-oratorial tones that she had stood faithfully by his side ever since he was a humble dedjemarik and that she had, therefore, the right to remain with him until death. Although the Negus did not approve of the sentence, he resigned to his fate owing to fear of political complications He never broke his connections with Aster who ruled his heart—and Abyssinia, until her dying day.

It is believed that she always exercised a great political influence behind the scenes and was, therefore, nicknamed by the European inhabitants of the country as the "Abyssinian Madame de Pompadour."

"VISHWA-WANI"

"VISHWA-WANI" (Prema Number) edited by Dr. Hemchandra Joshi, D. Litt., and Elachandra Joshi, Calcutta; Annual Subscription Rs. 3-8.

The present Prema-number of this popular Hindi weekly is devoted to articles on 'Love' and its various aspects by well-known writers. The stories of Nadirshah and his Sitara and of Dosstoivsky and his Anna expose the human chord of softness in these great men. The love in the insect world by Dr. A. P. Bhargava and the self-sacrificing passion of a Japanese 'fallen' woman by Kaminikant Sharma are specially interesting. How unsatiated love finds vent in Mira in her infatuation for Lord Krishna is brought out vividly by Gopal-Krishna who shows how love can be sublimated and achieve its consummation in other ways than through mere sex. The present tendencies in love as well as the effects and gruesome consequences of perverted emotions are brought out in other articles in the number, which is adequately and appropriately illustrated.

B. G. L.

Acknowledgments

We have received:

"RANGABHUMI, (Kanarese) Edited by M. S. Subrahmanya Shastri, Bangalore, February Number.

"THE NEW CALL" ('A paper for the youths who think') Edited by H. V. Dugveker, Benares, February Number.

"Indian Review"

"The Indian Review"—February

As usual, this issue has articles of special and general interest. Among others, those by Sir Albion Banerji and Prof. W. S. Rowlands may be particularly mentioned. The latter deals with illiteracy and educated unemployment and makes some practical suggestions regarding rural reconstruction in India. There is an article on the Niemeyer Enquiry which will interest those concerned.

"Dharmic Hindu"

"THE DHARMIC HINDU." Edited by T. K. Jagannathacharya. Madras.

This periodical is conducted with the object of advocating the Hindu cause as understood by the orthodox Hindus. Every feature appears with that purpose. Since the appeal is mainly to scriptures and sentiments it is not calculated to affect the progressive element in society in any way.

"Navras"

In the January Number of "Navras", which appears with a photo of late King George V., on the frontispiece, the second part of the private life of William Shakespeare appears. Mr. Ebrahim Hajimahomed Mistri writes on the arts and crafts of Kashmir, points out the backwardness of Muslims in education, as compared with the state of affairs of Hindus, and also the grinding poverty of the people. The same writer in another article cites some interesting cases of strange forgetfulness and absentmindedness of great men of all climes and all ages, including those of Sir Isaac Newton, Goldsmith, Archimedes, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Toistoi and Shelley.

The number contains besides its usual features a short serial and illustrations.

LONDON'S DEVIL WORSHIPPERS

Satan's Temple Priest In Surplice Offers Animal Sacrifice

Black magic and worship of the "Evil One" are not things of the past in the West. They may be found in the very heart of Occidental civilisation. In the following article a "Tit-Bits" investigator tears aside the veil and reveals the revolting orgies which he himself witnessed in an outwardly respectable London house.

The house was a large one, standing by itself in one of the more respectable residential neibourhoods of London. For obvious reasons I cannot indicate its position with any greater accuracy, nor can I attempt to explain the fantastic happenings which I witnessed there. I can only describe them and leave the reader to form his own concusions.

There were some twenty people present when, on my murmuring the name of the occupier of the house, a liveried servant showed me unannounced into a long salon decorated in lavish magnificence. It was evident that I was the last arrival.

Masked Congregation

Before I had time for more than cursory glance at my fellow guests, a general move was made towards a door at the far end of the room. The swift impression I was able to form of them, however, was anything but favourable.

The sexes seemed fairly evenly balanced and all were obviously of what is known as the wealthy class; the men, superficially, such as you may see any day in the City, middle-aged or elderly for the most part, but with something vaguely unprepossessing about them every one—a suggestion of hidden cunning.

The women were mostly elderly, too, though here and there a younger face appeared, and their looks appealed to me as little as did those of their male companions.

Following the rests—strangely silent for what, on the surface, appeared a perfectly ordinary party of friends gathered for an evening's amusement—I found myself in a kind of ante-chamber, where the evening's proceedings immediately took on a very different aspect.

Every member of the party as he passed through this second room swiftly donned a black mask and domino from a pile lying on a couch, trasforming themselves in an instant into as sinister-looking a collection of individuals as may well be imagined.

It was then only about eleven p.m., but evidently the servants, of whom there must have been several in a house of that size, had received orders to keep to their own quarters. For, with the exception of the man who had let me in, I saw none during the entire evening.

Everything was done in a perfectly orderdly and systematic manner, it being evident that everyone present was well acquainted with the procedure; and taking my cue from the others, I followed them, cloaked and masked like the rest, through yet another door and down a flight of steps which led to what appeared to be a large underground room or cellar.

The appearance of this room was such that it was all I could do to restrain an involuntary gasp of amazement as I surveyed it.

The walls were hung from ceiling to floor with heavy curtains of silk damask, scarlet and black, and at the farther end there stretched a huge tapestry upon which was woven a colossal figure of the devil, dominating the whole room.

Beneath this latter stood what was obviously an altar, amply furnished with tall 'black' candles, crystal vessels, and a collection of broken crucifixes; before this blasphemous altar stood twelve luxurious chairs in crimson and gold.

The chamber was dimly lit with electricity arranged to glare terrifyingly through an enormous human eye. The whole place reeked with evil. A Satanic temple in the heart of London!

I took an unobtrusive place with the rest of the followers of the "Left Hand Way" among the rows of cushioned chairs standing on both sides of the aisle leading to the altar; and almost immediately the unholy service began. With the entry of the priest and his assistants from behind the altar, there followed a scene I am never likely to forget.

The Glaring Eye

The priest himself was attired in the white surplice and stole of the Christian Church—I have little doubt but that he was a renegade priest of the Church, unfrocked for some misdemeanor—but his eleven assistants wore long white robes embroidered with mystic signs in black and red.

In the dimly-lit cellar under the glaring beam of that awful eye, the black-masked and hooded congregation had the appearance of so many devils themselves, and as the Black Mass proceeded from blasphemy to indescribable blasphemy, beginning with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer backwards and working slowly up through various stages of obscene mumbo-jumbo to its appalling climax, a terrible hysteria seemed to take hold of them.

A woman next to me began to pant and sob, and I could see the entire congregation becoming more and more affected by the horrible, tense atmosphere of deliberately staged evilness.

The growing frenzy of the devil worshippers was undoubtedly due partly to the vibrations of evil with which their own concentration of thought and the horrible ritual being celebrated before the altar were filling th's Satanic temple; but I am equally certain that it was due in part also to the effect of the peculiar scented incense smouldering in the great silver censers.

What the filthy concoction was that they were burning I do not know, but I have no doubt that th's incense contained herbs or drugs of some sort whose action was to dull the brain and excite the senses. I felt the effects of it myself, and was soon to witness its frightful results upon the rest of that unholy congregation.

At last, after the breaking and trampling under foot of a crucifix and the defamation of the Eucharist (doubtless stolen from some church) in a manner too filthy to describe—which ultimate blasphemy was greeted with a chorus of howls and cries from the worshippers, now almost beside themselves with an ecstasy of fear and horror—the priest prepared himself for what I was to learn was the climax and real object of the proceedings

Midnight Madness

I glanced covertly at my watch and saw that it lacked only a few seconds to midnight

Then, amid a silence so intense that I longed to scream myself in order to break it, one of the priest's assistants brought forward an ordinary wicker hamper, into which he plunged his arm and drew out a large black cockerel. There was a sudden flash of a sickle-bladed knife, and amid a frenzy of acclamation the bird's head was severed from its neck and its pinioned body cast bleeding upon the altar. The blood sacrifice to Satan was accomplished.

On the instant, pandemonium was let loose in that dim, smoky chamber. More than one woman had screamed out when the bright blood spurted under the glittering knife, and with the casting of the sacrifice upon the altar a frenzy of noise rent the air.

Women screamed and sobbed, several tearing the clothes from their backs in their fury of excitement; men yelled and snarled like mad things; every pent-up emotion, suppressed complex, hidden hatred, lust or desire found an outlet in the revolting orgy.

The curtains were drawn back from one end of the cellar, revealing tables laden with every luxury of food and wine; and on these the frenzied gathering fell like wild beasts.

What followed that bestial feast was easy enough to visualize from the state of the participants at the board: every obscenity, lust, and perversion within human imagination was let loose in that house that night.

But I had seen enough. Under pretence of joining in with the rest, I slipped behind a curtain, and presently, with a gasp of heartfelt relief, found myself outside, under the quiet stars.

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Is One-Fifth Of The Rigveda Connected With Egypt?

Dr. Pran Nath's Fancied Correspondence Between Vedic And Egyptian Words And Lists Of Kings Is Seen To Be Entirely Baseless

(By Syt. Satyavrata, Professor of Comparative Study of Religions, Governor and Vice-Chancellor Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar).

In his third article contributed to the "Illustrated Weekly of India," Dr. Pranath makes an astounding claim that one-fifth of the Rigveda is connected with Egypt. He says that the people of Ava tribe, according to the Rigveda, came from Egypt and in support of his theory gives some words from the Rigveda which he thinks are not of Sanskrit origin and can be interpreted only by the help of the Egyptian Dictionary of Budge. He also gives a list of Egyptian kings from the Rigveda, which, he says, tallies with Manetho's table and which to Dr. Prannath is a conclusive proof of the Rigveda being connected with Egypt.

Let us first see which are the words that cannot be found in Sanskrit dictionaries.

INDRA-TVOTAA.

Dr. Prannath thinks that Tvotaa (1, 8, 3) has no meaning in Sanskrit. Now, this is altogether wrong. Tvotaa according to plain Sanskrit means Tvaa-Uutaa equal to protected or added by three. The difficulty raised by Dr. Prannath is just like the following. He writes in this very article which I am examining: 'They contain a good number of words which cannot be found in Sanskrit dictionaries.' Now I say that Dr. Prannath has written: 'the ycon taina goodnum berof wordswh ichean notbef oundin San Skritdi ction aries.' No English dictionary will give any meaning of any of the words thus written by Dr. Prannath and it can be proved that the article written by him is not in English. Similarly, Tvotaa is not a single word. It contains two words—'Tvaa' and 'Uutaa'—and each of them has a meaning according to any Sanskrit dictionary, however small it may be. 'Indra tvotaa' means 'protected by three O Indra.'

TVAM TAM INDRA . . .TUVI-JAATAA:

In this hymn (1, 131, 7) Dr. Prannath thinks the word Tuvi is Egyptian, for it has no meaning in Sanskrit. Tuvi, according to Apte, means 'much, many, strong, powerful.' Tuvijaat means 'born powerful.' 'Tvam' means 'you'; 'tam' means 'him' and the whole hymn means: 'O Indra, born powerful, kill him, our enemy.' Every word in the hymn has a meaning according to Sanskrit Dictionary and I wonder what makes Dr. Prannath say that these words are Egyptian.

NETHI-SHTHE:

Dr. Prannath interprets the word as 'in the place of God Neith.' Well, the word (1, 132, 1) is not 'Nethi-shthe' but 'Nedi-shthe' and Dr. Prannath has wrongly spelled it as Nethi to give it a resemblance to the Egyptian word Neith. 'Nedishthe,' moreover, is not a word which admits of splitting like 'Nedi' and 'shthe.' It means, according to Sanskrit Grammar, 'nearest.' 'Ned' means near and 'shth' is the superlative suffix like 'est' in English.

K-RAANASYA:

This word (1, 132, 2) is derived from the root 'Kri' equal to 'to do' and 'Kraana' means 'One who does.' 'Kraanasya' is the genetive of 'Kraana.'

APAAKAA:

This has equated with the Egyptian city Apaqua, but in Sanskrit it means (Ap-ach) equal to 'coming from a distant place. (Vide Apte).

PARAA-VATO:

It (1, 130, 1) means 'from a distant country'

NESHI:

It (1, 129, 50) is a form of the verb 'Ni' equal to 'to reach.' 'Neshi' means 'you bring within reach.'

SAT:

Cat-pati (1, 130, 1) means 'Lord of all existence,' for 'Sat' means 'existence.'

So all the words cited by Dr. Prannath as having no meaning according to Sanskrit dictionary have a dictionary meaning.

Vedic Prototype Of Pharaoh

The other argument given by him is that these words, which he wrongly calls Egyptian, are found in hymns which have been revealed by the sage 'Paruchchhevi' equal to Parush-Sevi, meaning the high-priest in the service of Pharaoh. Dr. Prannath has wrongly given the name of the sage as Paruch-'chhevi,' which can be construed as Paruch-Sevi. The word in the text is not chhevi, but 'chhep' and the whole word is Paruchchhep. 'Paru' in Sanskrit means 'joint' and 'shep' means 'colour and form.' Probably the English word 'shape' is akin to the Vedic 'shep', the pronunciations of both of which are alike. So Paruchchhep means one who possesses colour and form in every joint, that is, a most handsome person. 'Shep' also means the generative organ.

As regards the interpretation of Paru as Pharaoh, may I suggest that 'Purohitah' (VI, 70, 4) possesses far greater semblance to 'Pharaoh' than 'Paru,' though both the words have their own meaning in Sanskrit which has nothing to do with the Egyptian Pharaoh. The readers should also bear in mind that there is no priest named as Paruchchhep in the Egyptian records and the only data on which Dr. Prannath bases his conjecture is his wrong etymology, about which I have repeatedly made references in my articles.

List Of Egyptian Kings

Besides giving a number of words from the Rigveda, Dr. Prannath has also given a list of Egyptian kings, which, he says, tallies in order with Manetho's table Let us examine his list and compare it with Manetho's list. For the information of the reader, I am giving here comparative lists of Egyptian kings according to different authorities and the readers can judge for themselves how far Dr. Prannath follows any particular list.

	1 Dr. Prannath's Rigvedic List	2 Dr. Prannath's list of Egyptian Kings	3 Petrie	4 Budge	5 Manetho	6 Sety I, etc	7 Waddell's Indian list from Puranas.
			FIRST DYNASTY				
1	Manas	Menes	Nor-mer. Men	Aha	Menes	Mena, Manj	Asa-Manj of Kunj or Sakuni.
2	Tati	Teta	Aha	Narmer	Athothis	Teta	Anjana, Ansumat, s. of Asa-Manj
3	Naar-Medh	Naar-Mer ...	Zer-ta	Khent	Kenkenes r	Atta	Kunti-jit Fitu-jit, or Dill-pa, s. Anjans.
4	Shu-(Shan)	....	Zet-Ata	Tcha	Uenephes	Ata	Bhagi-rati g. s. of Ansu-mat
5	Ava	....	Den-Setui nas	Ten, Semti	Usaphaido	Hesepti	Devan a-kshatra, or Aristha -nemi s. of Kunti jit.
6	Ka	Qa-a	Azab-Merpaba	Atab	Miebidos	Mer-ba-p	.....
7	Kat (-Rishi)		Semerkhet Shemshu.	Hu (?)	Semempse	Sem-en ptah (?)	.....
8	Sapta (Rishi)	He-Septi	Qa-Sen	Qa or Sen (Qebhu)	Blenekhes	Kebh.	Shruta, Suhotra (III)
9	AAUR ATCH-AB AVA						

Lists Don't Tally At All!

So the reader can compare himself what similarity there exists between the supposed Rigvedic list of Egyptian kings and Manetho's list which has been taken from Waddell's "Egyptian Civilization—its Sumerian Origin." Dr. Prannath has mixed up all lists and has given an impression to the reader that all the pre-historic kings of Egypt given by him are mentioned in the Veda nearly in the same order as found in Manetho's table. The fact is that Teta, Naar-mer, qa-a, Atch-ab are not at all found in Manetho's table. Teta is found in Sety's list; Naar-mer, qa-a and Atab are found in Budge's list. Even if we take for granted that the Rigvedic list given by Dr. Prannath is of Egyptian kings, a careful study of the Suktas in question reveals that the order given by Dr. Prannath is not supported by the Rigveda. He has picked up words from here and there and left others which smash his theory to pieces. He gives names of 19 kings and says that they are mentioned in a definite order from X, 129 to X, 152. A careful examination of the Suktas reveals that there is no such order. He assigns Ava the 5th place in his list, while Ava is mentioned twice (X, 129, 1-2) even before the mention of Manas (X, 129, 4). Ka (X, 129, 6) is again mentioned after Manas, that is, before the mention of Tati, Naar-medh, Shu and Ava. In Dr. Prannath's list Manas stands at the top, but the name having been mentioned once in X, 129, 4 is again mentioned after Tati in X, 130, 6. Dr. Prannath assigns Vishvaa the 10th place in the second dynasty of his list, but we have the name in 132, 4, that is, in the first dynasty even before the fourth king Shu. Archan has been assigned the 5th place, while we have the word in X, 133, 1, that is, after Shu, the fourth king.

Sapta Rishi

Sapta-Rishi has been assigned the 8th place, while the word is not at all mentioned in X, 137, 1-7. Sapta-Rishis are mentioned as the sages who revealed the Sukta and their name is altogether missing in the hymns. Similarly, Aaur-ava, to whom Dr. Prannath assigns the 9th place, is not at all mentioned in the hymns. He is also the sage who revealed 138 Sukta, but his name is also absent both in the Sukta as well as in the hymns. Dr. Prannath assigns the 12th place to Atri-Saamkhya, but this name also is not in the hymns (X, 143) He is also the sage who revealed the Sukta.

So, this is the wonderful list of Egyptian kings said to have been found by Dr. Prannath in the Rigveda. Undoubtedly it is 'revolutionary,' for it disregards all the fundamental principles of research. A student of the Veda can atonce say that the list given by Dr. Prannath is not at all a list. Out of 112 hymns, each covering on the average 20 or more words, he has found out a list of 19 names, each comprising of one or two syllables and each name placed from the other at an interval of 60 or 70 words. A list is not mentioned in this manner. A careful study of each so-called name will prove that every word is a common noun and Dr. Prannath, because of his mistaken and antiquated notions of philosophy, interprets it as the name of an Egyptian king. 'Manas' means mind and in the hymn in question means: 'Thereafter rose desire in the Mind in the beginning.' 'Tati' means to stretch; 'Nri-medh' is a social sacrifice; 'Shu' means to produce; 'Ava' is to protect; 'Ka' is who; Saptarishis are the seven sages; 'Aaurava' means related to the earth or produced from the thigh; 'Vishaa' means all; 'Shamyu' means giving happiness; 'Krishanam' means pearl, gold, form or shape; 'Innar' means 'It-nar' equal to and man; 'Archan' means worshipper; 'Preva' means 'Praiva'; 'Veveh' is a verb which in the text means 'has brought'; 'Shaas' means to govern.

A "Thrilling" Fact

Dr. Prannath writes: "The most thrilling fact is that the famous high-priest Sheri of the Egyptian king Per-Ab or the Rigveda Preva is stated in the Rigveda as a Rishi of the hymns (Rig X, 147) dealing probably with the same ruler." This a wrong statement and is most unbecoming in a scholar. The Rishi of the hymns X, 147 is not Sheri, but Airammad and so all the thrill of Dr. Prannath is a self-delusion.

In his fourth article, Dr. Prannath has developed the theory that the original Aryans were the Ribhus who were regarded as enemies by the Semetics and who wandering from place to place founding various settlements at Lybia, Syria, Greece, Cyprus, Phoenicia, etc., ultimately settled at Monenjo-daro and Harappa. The theory may be true or may not be true. Following Mr. A. C. Das, one may as well argue that the Ribhus were adventurous colonizers from India who, starting from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa,

(Continued on page 27)

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

GIRL FROM MISSOURIE

Fastest Woman Sprinter In The World

(BY LISA GROSS.)

Although it is popularly supposed that all good sprinters have long legs, such is far from being the case. Since the inauguration of women's international athletics, such a great variety of graceful forms and figures have been seen on athletic field and track, that it would the quite impossible to designate any one in particular as being the standard type of woman athlete. But as the exception often proves the rule, so the popular conception that the longest legs can run the fastest holds good in the case of the American sprinter Helen Stephens.

This "girl from Missouri" has exceptionally long legs and is without doubt the tallest woman that ever stepped on to a cinder track. She measures 6 ft. 1 in. (1.83 meters) and is at present the fastest woman sprinter in the world.—faster even than the Polish Stella Walasiewicz. It will be conceded, however, that Germany possesses two firsst-rank sprinters in Kaethe Krauss of Dresden, and Marie Dollinger of Nurenberg; that for the Olympic 100-Meter Race, England will enter two still faster sprinters, N. Halstead and E. M. Hiscock that Canada will be well represented by two girls named respectively, Meagher and Cameron; and from a still greater distance will come the two famous South African runners Barbara Burke and Marjorie Clarke.

In the 80-Meter Hurdles, a new name appears at the head of the world's Championship List—that of the Hollander A. Doorgeest. She holds the year's record with 11.8 seconds, which is only one-fifth of a second slower than the World's Record made at the Woman's Olympics in London by Ruth Engelhard of Berlin. The two girls from South Africa, mentioned above have the reputation of being particularly fast over the jumps, as well as on the straight-away, and the names of Anni Steuer, the new German champion, and the two Italians, Trebisonda Valla and Claudia Testoni should be included among the high-ranking hurdlers.

AMERICA HEADS LIST

In the high-jump, an American girl has usually headed the list. At the 1932 Olympic fames in Los Angeles, the American Jean Shiley won this event with a jump of 1.65 meters, which is a record that no European girl has since been able to beat. The German Elfriede Kaun reached 1.60 meters this year, which is a very good performance, but not good enough to win the Olympic High Jump event. Milnes of England also ranks well in this list. The Canadians have not come so much to the fore as in previous years, probably because of the fact that the Canadian Championships, which had always been held in such —sport centres as Montreal, Hamilton, or Quebec, were transferred this year to Winnepeg. Situated as it is, several hundred miles back in the interior, Winnepeg did not draw the normal number of entrants and record performances were correspondingly few.

In the discus throw, Gisela Mauermayer of Germany in a class by herself, with a record throw of 47.12 meters. As she is known for her steadiness she has excellent chances of taking the gold medal in this event at the 1936 Olympics. The latest news concerning the javelin throwing event is that Finland will enter with a "dark horse". It is indeed a surprise that Finland, where athletic sport for women was first introduced only three years ago, are now sending girls to an international meet. Said "dark horse" in the javelin event will be pitted against Ellen Braumueller of Berlin, with her record of 44.64 meters closely followed by Luise Krueger and Lisa Gelius, also Germans, with 43.59 and 42.92 respectively, and the young Gerda Goldmann of Berlin, with 42.32 meters.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Milliner's bills! They're brimful with grief for friend or husband—and he feels its a crowning achievement when they're paid. Anyway, Odreinne Marden, Paramount actress, is shown as she has the time of her life trying on scores of new hats more than she knows what to do with. Miss Marden doesn't have a husband, as yet, but nevertheless she's probably the envy of those who have 'em to foot the bill.

LOVE LETTERS ON YOUR DRESS

Latest Parisian Innovation

Paris is showing something entirely novel in printed materials for summer. They are referred to as "animated designs," and amongst them are silks printed with little dancing men and women, streets and squares (the Place Vendome is recognisable on one printed crepe), "Jack and the Beanstalk" flower effects, twisting chains, fishes, birds and animals, and love letters, which, alas, I had no time to read, says "Sunday Express" writer.

On linen there is a pattern of three "nigger mummies" dancing in a row, and another of tiny figures grouped under palm trees.

Shiaparelli revels in these animated prints, and makes them up into suits with sun tops attached to bloomers reminiscent of the nineties—but the 1936 model is definitely "bloomers for the beach" and not for cycling.

These beach suits are worn with transparent tale bonnets or sailor hats of white panama with very wide upturned brims.

VALENTINE EDGING.

Another eccentricity in the way of trimming sponsored by this designer is "Valentine" edging. On black and navy frocks especially she puts at neck, cuffs and collars the sort of lace paper edging seen on Valentines in the Victorian era.

One neat black frock with Valentine neck edging has down the front buttons made to represent tiny Victorian posies—the "posies" being made of coloured beads edged with lace paper. With this suit is worn a boater-like hat with Valentine edging.

A tourist in Yorkshire was invited to tea at the home of an acquaintance, and was asked whether he would care to drink the tea from a "pihnt coop."

He looked puzzled.

"In a what?" he asked.

"A pihnt coop," and they produced one for his inspection.

His face cleared.

"Oh, yes, I see," he said, "but I should have called that a mug, you know."

"A moog, eh? Ah, we calls them as gives owt for nowt moogs oop 'ere!!"

"That is a posh baby, Auntie. The one we have at home only has a head at one end."

"IRREGULAR" MARRIAGE

Fresh Attempts To End Gretna Green Scandals

The law of Scotland has always been more accommodating than that of England in marriage, divorce, and the legitimation of children (writes the "Manchester Guardian"). Marriage may be contracted north of the Border without the services of clergyman or registrar. Desertion alone is good ground for divorce, and a man who has not married the mother of his children can legitimate them at a stroke by acknowledging her as his wife, however long he delays that step. In latter years the law of the two countries has tended to become more uniform as it affects family matters; thus since 1926 it has been possible in England to legitimate children by later marriage. So far the tendency has been for the English law to come into line with the Scots. Now there is some likelihood of a move in the other direction, for the Scots irregular marriage, of which the Gretna Green examples are the most notorious, is giving concern both to the law and to the churches and is at present the subject of inquiry by a committee set up in Edinburgh. Irregular marriage—that is, marriage by consent—is in our careless age tending to increase. Gretna, whose shabby romance seemed likely to die with the mail coach, finds its trade revived by the motorcar to the extent of over 300 ceremonies a year. Too often the woman suffers hardship or the courts are confronted with insuperable difficulties of proof. It is not surprise that Lord Wark, a judge of the Court of Session who has made the law of marriage his special study, should suggest that it is now desirable that there should be as in England, some official person present when consent is given.

* * * *

Chamois Leather which is constantly in use should be kept scrupulously clean, and soft. To keep it clean wash it in soap lather; to keep it soft leave it, after rinsing, in a 2-lb. jam jar of clean water and wring it out just before using.

Learn To Spend Your Time Wisley

Greatest Builders Of New World Never Allowed Their Minds To Be Distracted From Objects They Had Set Their Hearts On

(By YUSUF ABDULLA, Advocate).

To succeed in life you must have an ambition. Foster it: nurture it against all odds and it will produce mighty results. It will bring about the realisation of life's dearest ideals. The man who wishes to accomplish anything worthwhile must have a will to win. In any field of humane activity success is never won without absolute constancy of endeavour. Discard all non-essentials and focus your mind upon the object of your ambition with steadfast intensity. Do not have a tramp mind. It wanders aimlessly from one thing to another.

Greatest Builders Of New World

The greatest builders of the new world never allowed their minds to turn aside from the objects on which they had set their hearts. Look at the many inventions that have revolutionised human society. They are the result of the carefuly thought out plans. Radio activity is one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age. Madame Curie has discovered enough to assure humanity of its vast benefits. Franklin discovered electricity; Watts the hidden force of boiling water; Arkright invented a spinning machine. Edison was a news boy. Rockefeller was an office clerk, John Wannamaker was an errand and utility boy sweeping dusting and polishing brass. Mussolini taught elementary school and so also Woodrow Wilson held a teacher's post. Abraham Lincoln was a storekeeper. Robert Dollar, a shipping magnate was once a cook's helper. George Bernard Shaw was once a telephone operator. Kemal's generalship will ever live in the annals of the military history. He abolished the Ottoman Caliphate established through fourteen succeeding centuries and ended the veil, harem and polygamy from Turkey and replaced the Moslem judicial system by another of the most modern and Western type. All these men rose from the humblest position in life. Then why can't you?

Spend Your Time Wisely

Learn to spend your time wisely; invest it carefully. The more you economise the time the more returns you will have. Do not spend your time in fretting but in doing. With 24 hours a day Mustapha Kemal shoulders the nation's heaviest responsibilities. Burdened with vast and countless duties he never lacks time. Mussolini is making and will make mistakes, but he also with 24 hours a day heads 17 portfolios, planning roads and harbours, finding employment for Italy's 43 millions, feeling out his Mediterranean neighbours, and carrying on war with Abyssinia.

Failures

Do not be discouraged if you fail. Failure itself is an absolutely necessary thing for the building of true success. Failures are needed to fit you for your final success. Mount higher. Don't fall back to the point from which you started.

Overcome Your Obstacles

Whatever may be your station in life, if you will, you can rise. Whatever may the obstacles in your way, physical or otherwise, you can overcome them. Poet Byron though lame was a great rider and swimmer. Poor Keats had no lung but a good heart. Dr. Johnson had troubles with his eyes, but still he completed his immortal dictionary. The sight of Milton too failed him, but never his heart and brain. William Shakespeare was apprentice to a butcher carrying orders from door to door; but still he made his mark as a great poet in English literature.

Make Your Own Decision

Make your own decision for yourself. Don't be dependent. Consider a matter well and from all sides, and when the mind is made up there should be no looking back. Amanulla took a hasty decision without realising that the military power is the foundation of all orders in the State and in the end lost his throne. Kemal triumphed where Amanulla failed.

Rise Above The Level

The highest attainments are still incomplete. "Genius is nothing more than a capacity for hard work." Work hard and rise above average level of mankind. Achieve your own success, and realise the highest potentialities of individual life. Your dream of to-day is to-morrow's reality. By constant exercise develope the power of imagination, will, concentration, observation and of perseverance which are, indeed, the creators of the greatest achievements, success and worthwhile life. No man has ever succeeded in life without a struggle.

Take Inspiration From Lives Of Great Men

Read the biographies of the great men of the world and draw your inspiration. They have arisen from the humblest situations in life. Some of them were errand boys, some truck-drivers, factory workers, soldiers, salesmen, who have made greatness come to them through their efforts.

CITY OF THE BLIND

Vetrenik Is Wholly Populated By Blinded Victims Of Last War

Near Novisad, in the vicinity of Belgrade, a new city whose entire male population is composed of the blind, has gradually sprung up during the last ten years and has recently been baptised under the name of Vetrenik.

The inhabitants of Vetrenik were deprived of their eyes during the World War. Some years ago the Yugoslavian Government appealed to the young girls of the country to volunteer to marry these people in order that they should feel settled and carry on their agricultural pursuit. The number of women who replied to this appeal was thrice that required by the Government. So a selection was made. To-day the young soldiers although blinded by the War, feel happy and contented in their homes surrounded by children.

A school and a hospital has been opened and the agricultural trade of the city is flourishing as the population of Novisad, the neighbouring town, preferably buy its products from this city of the Blind.

A pessimist was holding forth on the short-comings of the rising generation.

"Where to-day," he demanded, "can you find the youngster who will just go on smiling when everything is going wrong?"

"To which a more optimistic friend replied, with a rueful grim: "On the links this afternoon, carrying my clubs."

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OUR SHORT STORY

The Old Violin

By HELEN R. BESANT.

Wrapped in a shabby black cloak, which showed the outlines of a queerly shaped parcel in her arms, her head enveloped in a scarf whose once brilliant hues were faded, a woman stood reading the poster outside a brilliantly lit hall not many minutes' walk from Piccadilly Circus.

An occasional curious glance was cast at this somewhat incongruous figure, but the face was so nearly hidden by the enveloping scarf, that nobody saw that, hollow-eyed and weary as she was, the woman was strikingly beautiful, with an Italian beauty in the tints of ebony, roses and old ivory.

"Ten shilleens—ten pounds," she breathed in her soft Italian voice. Then, whispering low in her own language, she moved slowly away.

Some hundred yards further on she stopped, turned and went back to the poster, read it slowly again, and seemed suddenly to come to a decision.

Gathering her cloak tightly round her, she hastened towards the corner of the street and boarded a 'bus.

A little while later she was hurrying up the stairs to the attic of a house in Whitechapel.

As she opened the door a sound of bitter weeping reached her ears; and hurrying in she put her right arm tenderly round a little boy of eight years who was sitting on a rickety bed, sobbing there alone in the dark.

"Hush! Hush! My little Pietro," she said in Italian. "See I have brought him back. If you are a good boy, perhaps we can keep him a little longer."

"Oh, Mother! Mother! Give him to me!" exclaimed the little fellow in the same language, and he drew from under his mother's cloak the violin she was holding.

"I'll be good, mother. I'l not cry for food. Only let us keep him till daddy comes back. I can't do without him, and daddy loves him too."

The woman's face paled. She could not tell the child that his daddy had forsaken them, after bringing them to a strange land, that now amongst his own people he did not want them any more.

Maria and Pietro Lewis! A queer surname for such a pair! But Meredith Lewis was Welsh, the son of a wealthy colliery owner and land owner in South Wales. A born artist, he had insisted on following his bent in spite of his father's objections, and when he won a scholarship that would take him to Rome to study, and persisted in accepting it instead of following his father's business, that father cast him off, telling him not to communicate with him until he could prove that he was making as much by his painting as he would have made in his father's office, or until he was prepared to come home and do his duty In the meanwhile the father intended to take a nephew into the business, and, if his son remained obdurate, that boy would eventually take his place in every way.

That was twelve years ago.

Events had proved that Meredith's gifts were not of the kind that bring quick returns.

In his second year as a student he became friendly with an Italian violinist, who was of good family, but had fallen on evil days. Pietro Guiliano was making a poor enough living for himself and his daughter by his few pupils, and his fewer special engagements, but he hoped yet to make enough to have his girl's voice properly trained. What he could do for her himself, he did.

Meredith fell deeply in love with the beautiful girl almost at first sight, and the seventeen year old Maria was soon won by the ardour of her eager Welsh wooer.

The old Pietro, who had early lost his wife, but had never lost his romance, did not see anything improvident in his daughter's marriage to a man dependent on a scholarship. He believed in the gifts of both of the young people, and was glad to think that his child was safe in the keeping of a good husband.

The three continued to live, in happy-go-lucky fashion, in the furnished apartments that the father and daughter had occupied for years.

Three months after his grandchild, the little Pietro, was born, the old man contracted pneumonia through going out to fulfil an engagement on a wet and wintry day. He had not the strength to fight the trouble, and died, leaving to his grandchild, as his only legacy, his beloved violin.

In the years after Meredith had finished his course of study, he and his wife and child lived precariously enough, and yet happily, on what he could earn by giving lessons and by the sale of an occasional picture. He had told his wife the full story of his parting with his father, and, in her indignation, she had been more inclined to widen than to bridge the gulf, until after the birth of her little son. Then she used to ask, at times, whether Meredith ought not to let his father know that he was alive, but Meredith said stubbornly:—

"I shall never do that until I have attained success. My father knew where I was studying. He could have communicated with me, if he had wished to. It is up to him. If my mother had lived, it would all have been different."

Eventually Maria let the matter drop, and so the years passed.

One day Meredith was passing the old studio, where he had worked as a student, when the porter hobbled towards him, holding out a telegram.

"For you, Signor Lewis, perhaps? It is long since your address was here, but we have had no other of that name."

Meredith, seeing his own name on the envelope, tore it open and read:

"Return at once. Your father seriously ill. Asking for you.
Bryant and Bryant."

Overwhelmed by old memories, Meredith hastened home to explain matters to Maria.

"We must all go at once," he said. "I cannot leave you here, since there is no knowing how long I may be away, and money is scarce. We have enough for the journey, but not much more, and it is hard to say how my father will take things, though I *must* answer his summons now. It is a good thing, at this moment, that we do not have a house and furniture of our own. We must pack all our personal things and be off on the night train."

It was done. But when they reached London after a long and weary journey undertaken as cheaply as possible, little Pietro was sick and feverish. They were obliged to spend a night in a small hotel, and a doctor, called in the next morning, said that the child had caught a severe chill and must, on no account, be taken further for at least ten days, especially as the weather was both cold and foggy.

"I shall leave you all our remaining money, except enough for my return fare and a pound in case of accidents," said Meredith. "I'll be back to fetch you inside of the ten days, and I'll write tonight to tell you how my father is. I ought to go on to him now, for all our sakes, since the doctor says Sonny is not in any danger as long as he is kept in an even temperature. You will be all right here. It is a good job I taught you both English, eh?"

"Yes! Yes! You must go to your father, but come back soon. The sight of Sonny will help him, won't it?"

"Of course it will," said Meredith, with more assurance than he felt; and he went off oblivious of the fact that his wife had never learned the queer Welsh name of his old home.

That was the last that Maria and Pietro had seen or heard of Meredith Lewis.

When, at the end of ten days, Maria found more than half of her small capital gone, she got terrified. Her anxiety about her husband increased day by day, and the hotel staff began to regard her curiously as she asked anxiously about letters. Pietro had quite recovered, happily, though she was still afraid to take him out in the raw, foggy cold.

A couple of days more and Maria was nearly desperate. She had realised the impossibility of communicating with her husband, and her resources were dwindling rapidly.

At last she asked the proprietress of the hotel if she could give her the address of a quiet, inexpensive lodging where she and her child could wait for her husband. She explained, frankly, that she could not afford to remain in her present quarters.

The proprietress, with rather a suspicious air, gave her an address, and promised to inform any enquirer, where she had moved to.

These first apartments soon proved impossibly expensive, and does not everyone know the story of how the indigent drift to poorer and poorer quarters in our vast London? Who cannot imagine poor Maria parting with one after another of her cherished possessions, going without food herself, that her boy might have enough, trying to get work of some kind and not knowing how to set about it or get a hearing, wasting much needed pennies on answering advertisements from addresses which gave her no chance of a reply, till, at the end of three months, she was in this almost bare attic, with just enough clothing left to keep out a little of the cold from herself and her little son.

The one saleable article they had left was his grandfather's violin, which little Pietro could already play with a skill beyond his years, and which he loved more than anything else in the world. Today it had been no longer possible to hide their penniless state from the child. Maria had only one pound left and that she had to cling to, to pay for a shelter over their heads, and there was no money for bread. She had even tried singing in the street and had allowed Pietro to play his violin, but they were merely hustled on, and Pietro was weary and afraid of the strange crowd. Nothing then remained but to tell the boy that his adored fiddle must go, and, in spite of his tears and entreaties, Maria set off with it for the shop she had decided long ago to try, if the day should come for this last sale.

Now she urged Pietro to dress quickly in the shabby little velvet suit he had worn so often in the happy days at home. She herself resumed her cloak and scarf and then wrapped the boy in a small thick cape, telling him she would take him where they could get food, but that when they got there he must keep close beside her and do exactly as she told him. They took the 'bus again to Piccadilly, spending the last coppers Maria had kept, knowing she dared not leave the boy while she journeyed on foot, about the sad business. The dazzling lights in their multi-coloured brilliance, made the boy forget a little that he was both cold and hungry.

Arrived at the gay looking hall, Maria produced her single pound note, gave it to an attendant and received two tickets in return.

The woman and the boy passed into the gaily lit and decorated hall, which was full of quaint and brilliant figures dancing to the merry music of a Jazz band.

Holding his mother's hand tightly Pietro gazed in wonder at the pierrots, columbines, gipses and cavaliers, and all the gay assembly that composes the company at a fancy dress ball.

Some curious glances were cast at the peculiar couple as they made quietly for a seat. The boy seemed so young for such an affair and their dress and demeanour were odd. But then remarkable efforts had been made to capture the 10 pound prize offered to the couple whose costumes were adjudged the most successful.

The parade and the judging were to begin at ten o'clock.

"Mother," whispered Pietro. "Look at that counter away at the far end. I see food, and some of the ladies and gentlemen, are eating there, and at the little tables near. Can't we? I won't grumble truly, but I'm a LITTLE hungry."

"Come," said Maria, and taking his hand she led him to the

(Continued on page 30)

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THE KONKANI SPEECH

Linguistic Basis And Future Of The Marathi Dialect

(By S. V.)

The Konkani Committee working under the auspices of the quasi-official organisation of 'the Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee has presented, after protracted labours, the would be pupils of Konkani with Konkani Polieur Pustok" (Konkani Primer), The Gomantak Press, Bombay 4. (Price not stated) and it would not be out of place here, although the publication would appear to be a purely committee affair, to notice the possibilities of this important Marathi dialect as a linguistic cultural medium.

Language And Dialect

The so-called 'explanatory note' issued in behalf of the committee states at the outset that the the Konkani Committee have worked on the evident principle that Konkani is not a European language even though for practical reasons it does appear in a Roman garb. In spite of the influence of European languages, Konkani remains an out-and-out Indian language and intimately related to modern Indian languages derived from Sanskrit.

and one is genuinely surprised that a Committee boasting on its personnel men like Profs. Armando da Menezes and George Moraes should have thought it necessary (1) to protest that the dialect was an Indian language and (2) to claim that it was intimately connected with one of the "modern Indian languages derived from Sanskrit." May one inquire if 'Kudali' (or 'Malwani') which actually is Konkani in every linguistic feature and restricted not merely to the southern part of Ratnagiri district but extended in its currency right into the Perneur Mahal in Goa itself, is a language derived directly from Sanskrit and if so, the Sangameshvari or Bankoti and dozens of other dialects and sub-dialects of Marathi could not bolster up a similar claim with as much justification?

Standard Konkani

Marathi, as even school children know, was not derived direct from Sanskrit but is traced to the particular Prakrit, that came into existence as a linguistic mechanism accessible to the classes that could not employ the scholarly Sanskrit. I am not concerned here with the history of the linguistic evolution, of what is to-day being accepted as the Parbhi (or Brahmani) standard Marathi, but it is necessary to point out that before the literary linguistic position of the (to us) classic Marathi came to be stabilised, several forms of Marathi enjoyed as independent a status. Nor can the Goan Konkani, with its local stylised versions on the topographico-cultural basis, claim to be the standard Konkani because the Konkani culturally preserved by the Shenvis of Kanara and other southern districts easily contests such a claim. Kudali itself can lay claims to linguistic purity even if its vitality and growth have been linguistically assailed by the organised forces of the standard Marathi recognised by the British regime and we are left the choice between the degradation introduced by Portuguese and the influence either of Marathi or Kanarese, respectively.

Soil And Culture

I should like special attention to be given to the fact that the Konkani speech certainly amongst the masses in Goa is not supplemented either by Marathi or Kanarese as in the British territory and the present day Goan Konkani owes its development to the process of adaptation necessitated by environmental factors, One suffers for the same reason the Latin script, which is highly unsatisfactory for accurate transcription, more out of necessity and there is no reason why the Marathi script should not be adopted even to replace the Latin. After all it involves the learning of the alphabet and if the Committee were inspired by any genuine cultural aims it should have worked to recommend this course which would open up a new world for our Goan brethren. The Latin script in Konkani transcription, it may be recalled, was first adopted by the Jesuits of Mangalore and Thomas Stephen's 'Konkani ovis' published in Goa in 1616 employed the Devanagari. The Portuguese themselves did everything to destroy the speech of the country they 'conquered'. In 1731, the Inquisitor of Goa wrote to the King:

..."The non-observance of the law of His Most Serene Lord Dour Sebastiao and of the Goanese councils which forbids to the natives of the country to speak in their idiom compelling them to speak only the Portuguese language..." and so forth The present regime of the Settlement Government is not essentially more sympathetic towards the mother-tongue of the 'Natives' as the language disabilities provided for in the Colonial Act recently introduced in Goa easily prove.

Freedom In Literature

In the circumstances Konkani as an important Marathi dialect and a picturesque speech can look forward to a future in the creation of folk and realistic literature only in British territory where literary or cultural activities have not to undergo the censorship of the clerical agency. The British administrators even of the political reactionary type of the late Lord Curzon have been at least men of culture who have sought to preserve ,not destroy, the culture of the land they governed.

A pro-Italian student with a poster on his back asking Parisian students to demonstrate against the Ethiopian Professor Jezo of the Faculty of Law.

Cohen and his wife dined at a fashionable restaurant. On being handed the bill, Cohen examined it closely and said to the proprietor, "I say, you've charged us for dessert. We never touched it."

"But," explained the proprietor, "regardless of whether you ate it or not, it was there for you."

"There you are," remarked the Hebrew as he handed over the money in payment of the bill.

The proprietor counted the money and discovered it was five shillings short. Upon being informed of the deficit, Cohen replied: "That was for kissing my wife."

"Absurd! I never touched your wife!"

"Dat's your own fault. She vas there, vasn't she?"

The young barrister, sporting his wig for the second time was boring judge and witnesses. He cited case after case in tedious fashion, and so exasperated a business man with his crude methods of cross-examination, that the witness muttered, "Shut up, you young fool."

The young barrister appealed to the judge.

"My lord, the witness is mumbling insulting remarks about me."

The judge stiffened and with the ghost of a smile said, sharply "Don't mumble; don't mumble."

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EUROPE: THE POLITICAL SCENE

The Franco-Soviet Pact has certainly been the most important subject discussed in the French Chamber of Deputies for a long time, and the animated debate, which occupied several days, showed that vital interests were at stake. The opposition from the Right could not contest the political and military value of the revival of the Franco-Russian 'entente,' but the fear that a diplomatic agreement with the Soviet would result in strengthening the Socialist-Communist front in France forced the leaders of the Right parties to ask the Government for substantial guarantees for the prevention of Russian influence on the internal affairs of the Republic. But another reason caused the opposition to ask the Government for a postponement of the ratification of the pact. French bankers have not abandoned their hope one day to get restored to them some of the 25 milliards of gold francs which they lent to Russia before the War. As the former Minister of Finance, M. de Lasterie, pointed out, the greater part of this money had not been used for imperialistic purposes, but for the economic development of Russia and so the whole country had benefited from it.

Why Flandin Fell

Banking interests, the mainstay of the Right parties, feel that the present is a particularly propitious moment for bringing home to the Russians the necessity for making a categorical admission that the Soviet does not repudiate debts incurred by Czarist Government. An assurance by M. Flandin, the Foreign Minister, that France has no intention of overlooking this point, has calmed members of the Right. One can be sure, however, that the banking interests will insist on their claims as they have in the past. When Flandin was Prime Minister, he had to tell the Chamber that there was a deficit in the budget. He was compelled to approach the Bank of France for long term loans; but the bank refused to grant them unless the Government accepted its terms. Senator de Wendel, the noted metallurgist and one of the regents of the Bank of France, made a sensational speech in the Senate, demanding that the Government effect immediate cuts in salaries, pensions and interest on government securities; he further demanded that the economies resulting from these cuts be used to bolster the heavy instrie industries with subsidies and government orders. This Flandin refused to do, and fell.

Banking Interests, The Real Masters Of France

(By Francis Delies)

Whose hand wields the formidable power which triumphed over the legal Government and imposed its will upon the representatives of the people?

Bank Of France

The Bank of France is administered by a General Council of 18 members; a governor, two vice-governors and 15 Regents elected by the General Assembly of shareholders. Nothing can be done without the signature of the governor, but in the Council he and his two assistants dispose only of one vote each, like every other member. Since all decisions have to have a majority, the power of the State reduces itself in practice to the exercise of the veto, while the policies of the Bank are dictated by the Regents.

In principle, these fifteen personages represent all the shareholders of the Bank, which is a private company. According to the Statutes of the Bank of France, signed by First Consul Bonaparte in 1803 and completed by Emperor Napoleon in 1806, the body of shareholders must be represented in the General Assembly by 200 members, these to be chosen among the strongest shareholders in the six months preceding the Assembly. In case of parity, the seats are attributed by seniority. It is obvious that a great rivalry exists among those who aspire toward the control of the Bank's policies, but the honour is beyond the reach of anyone who does not own at least 800,000 francs worth of the stock. These 200 privileged individuals delegate their power to the fifteen Regents, in the first place to six bankers. At the present time they are: Baron Edouard de Rothschild; Baron Hottinguer; Baron Jacques de Neuflize; Baron Ernest Mallet; Mr. Pierre Mirabaud; Mr. Felix Vernes, each representing a bank and trust company of the same name, old exclusive houses which manage enormous private fortunes and choose their clientele among the aristocracy and higher bourgeoisie. Naturally, it is very important for them to be Regents of the Bank of France and to make their clients profit by it. Indeed, the function of Regent has gradually become a fixture with each of these banks and the seat is transmitted hereditarily from son to father and from uncle to nephew.

Industrial Representation

According to Statutes, 5 of the 15 Regents must be elected among the businessmen who are shareholders of the Bank. At the present time, industry is represented as follows: de Wendel, heavy metal industry; de Vogue, chemical industry; Duchemin, chemical industry (Establishments Kuhlmann); Poulenc, chemical industry; Tinardon, chemical industry; Darblay, paper industry.

At first sight this representation may appear partial and restricted. But a deeper insight into the situation reveals that 12 of the 15 Regents are directors of 95 companies with a total of 150 seats. This complex of industries is divided as follows: 31 private banks, 8 insurance companies; 9 railroad companies; 8 steamship companies, shipyards etc.; 7 metal factories; 6 electrical companies; 8 mining companies; 12 chemical industries; 7 miscellaneous, so that in reality pretty nearly all branches of industry are represented, while big business is represented with advisory votes in the Discount Committee. As for the farmers who were forgotten by Napoleon, they are supposed to be represented by the Marquis de Vogue, who is a big landowner and the president of the Farmer's Union of France. Indeed, who could represent their interests better than de Vogue? He manages the Saint-Cobin plants which supply them with fertilizers; Creusot which sells them agricultural machinery; the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranee railway and a steamship company which carry their produce; three insurance companies which cover them against all risks and the Credit Lyonnais where they invest their savings.

Rival Interests Skilfully Interlocked

In this disguise, the Bank of France presents itself to the people as the impartial representative of all branches of the country's economic activities. By opposing and reciprocally controlling one another divergent interests might finally reach an equilibrium. But this would mean struggle within the Council, and this is a thing that the Regents are determined to avoid. For this reason they evolved the system of interchanging directors and thus interwinning interests.

The Rothschilds are associated with the de Wendels through the Railway of the East and the Pennaraya mining company. Baron de Neuflize and Baron Rothschild have common interests in the Paris-Lyon Mediterranee railway, and the former is associated with de Vogue through Creusot. Duchemin of the Kuhlmann chemical industry is connected with Rothschild through the railway of the North and with de Neuflize through the National Bank for Foreign Trade etc. It happens that three or four of the Regents meet in the same general assemblies, so that the rival groups have ample opportunity of watching one another. Their interests are interlocked to such an extent that they cannot fight on certain positions without endangering others.

This is why within the Council the inevitable jealousies and rivalries are silenced and the most important problems are settled at a Sunday luncheon, in the course of a friendly conversation, while outside the man-in-the-street gets hot over the violent battles in the parliamentary arena.

Government's Nominees

The only element that might disturb this happy family atmosphere is the Governor and the two vice-governors nominated by the State. They are there to impose upon the Council the wishes of the Government and check extravagant initiatives.

But a loophole has been found even for this rule. The original Statute stipulates that, before assuming his functions, the Governor must acquire 100 shares and the vice-Governors 50 shares each. In Napoleon's days these shares were worth 100 francs apiece; today they are worth 10,340 francs each. An honourable official, high though his position may be, seldom disposes of a million francs. But the Regents, six of whom are bankers, are only too glad to advance this stock on credit to their future controller who, by virtue of this fact, becomes their debtor. In the event of a conflict between his creditors and the power whom he presents the governor is faced with the alternative of either losing his job or being unable to meet his obligations. But if he sides with the Regents, his credit will be extended and he will be sure of a nice well-paid job in one of the numerous companies of which they are directors. Such is the nature of the formidable power which rules France!

IS ONE-FIFTH OF THE RIGVEDA CONNECTED WITH EGYPT?

(Continued from page 22)

established their colonies in the valley of Euphrates and Tigris and thence migrated to Lybia and Egypt. Undoubtedly there is much in common between the mythologies of both Egypt and India and arguments favouring batches of Indian colonizers expanding to foreign lands towards the East and West are far too numerous. But here we are not concerned with that.

A Babylonian Goddess

Dr. Prannath, in this connection, has sought to interpret a Rigvedic hymn (X, 106, 7) in the light of a Babylonian representation which depicts on a stone the Goddess Lamme seizing serpents and riding away on an ass in a boat. Dr. Prannath says that the Babylonian Goddess Lamme is the Rigvedic Taame and the other particulars are also the same as mentioned in the hymn X, 106, 7. This is against all facts. There is no Goddess Taame mentioned in that part of the hymn in which Dr. Prannath reads the interpretation of the Babylonian representation. There are the words 'Taa' and 'me' both having independent meanings in the previous hymn, that is, X, 106, 6 and Dr. Prannath cleverly picks out these two words only and leaves the rest of the hymn comprising of about 30 words untouched, he also leaves aside the first portion of the next hymn and joints these two words with the latter part of the hymn and wrongly says that the Babylonian Goddess Lamme is mentioned in that hymn as Taame.

Moreover, there are only two words in the Rigvedic hymn which have set Dr. Prannath on wild conjectures. One word is 'Righu' and the other is 'Khar.' There is no mention of 'Taame with Righu serpents in her hands' for there is no mention in the hymn of her of Taame or of serpents. Besides this, no scholar of the Veda will admit that Taa-me is a Rigvedic God or Goddess, for there is no such deity in the whole of the Vedic literature. Simply because Taa-me has some phonetic similarity with Lamme, there is no justification to regard it as a deity. Dr. Prannath should come forth with his data from the Rigveda to support his hypothesis that Taa-me is the name of a deity. I wish Dr. Prannath were to cultivate the habit of clear thinking, for that would save him from many a pit-fall in which he has fallen all through his 'laborious researches.'

I have nothing to say regarding other articles of Dr. Prannath which he has written on Momenjodaro and Harappa, for that has precious little to do with the Rigveda. As regards the Rigveda, Dr. Prannath's statements are not only unwarranted, but also full of such gross misrepresentations as have surprised out of my wits and I have all along wondered that all this could be written under the name of research and scolarship.

THE KREMLIN

(Continued from page 13)

of the Terrem used to attend with their faces veiled.

The Throne Hall and the Royal Chapel, which once were a mixture of occidental richness and oriental exoticness, have now been remodelled into an up-to-date modern style hall for the "Parliament of Workers and Peasants"; another marble hall of enormous size, called the S. Georgian Hall, is also used for conferences, but has undergone no remodelling, owing to its simple white colour and specific design.

Tsar Cannon And Bell

Among other notable historical objects contained in the Kremlin are the huge Tzar Cannon, modelled in the 16th century, in whose breech a man can sit without difficulty; and the Tzar Bell which is approximately five metres in height. In addition, there are displayed hundreds of cannon which were captured by the Russians from Napoleon in 1812-1814.

Museum Of Applied Art

There is a museum of applied art and an armoury where Imperial collections of utensils, furniture, weapons and garments of western and eastern workmanship are on display. Besides, there are a number of government offices, apartment houses for the members of the Soviet Government, an arsenal, a military academy, and recently, a beautiful theatre, built for the inmates of the Kremlin.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

"I told you not to get those tortoise-shell glasses. Tommy reads slower than ever."

EYES CLOSED FROM BIRTH

Remarkable Operation On Boy In London Hospital

An unusual case of blindness caused by permanently closed eyelids, although the eyeballs were normal, has been cured by a new kind of grafting operation at the Royal Waterloo Hospital, London, says the "Manchester Guardian."

When the patient, a five-year-old boy, was admitted to the hospital he had never been able to open his eyes since birth. The necessary muscles were missing.

Surgeons at the Royal Waterloo Hospital remedied the defect by grafting into the eyelids pieces of muscle taken from the boy's thighs. When the bandages were removed the lids were found to open and shut in a perfectly natural manner. Now the boy can see as well as a normal child.

Mr. J. H. Teasdale, the hospital secretary, said: "The Harley Street ophthalmic surgeon who performed the operation first saw the boy at the hospital two years ago, when he was only two.

"His left eye was completely closed and the right eye could be opened only very slightly—just sufficient for him to see a part of the floor. If he wished to look ahead, he had to force his head back to an alarming extent.

"An operation on the right eye in 1934 was completely successful and a year later the mother brought him back again to inquire whether the surgeon could open the left eye. This was done last June, and now the boy can use both his eyes as well as any normal child."

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Scientific Feeding

League Of Nations Plans Systematic Investigation Of Problem Of Nutrition

The discovery of Pasteur have enabled the science of Hygiene to pursue an active campaign against disease. But that science does not stop there; it aims at creating health. To accomplish this, the primary requirements of civilisation must be satisfied. This is why the League of Nations has included housing and nutrition in its programme. These questions go beyond the range of medicine and even of hygiene in its strict sense; they border on economics and politics; for they are problems closely affecting human life.

In the League, nutrition was first investigated by specialists of the Health Section. But it rapidly became of general interest. 12 nations asked that it might be placed on the Agenda of 1935 Assembly which decided that all its aspects should be considered by health experts, and economists and with the aid of the International Labour Office and the international Institute of Agriculture.

The importance of the movement will be readily realised by all thinking people.

INDIVIDUAL'S REQUIREMENTS.

The first point is what are the requirements of an individual as regards nutrition. This is a physiological problem. Experts no longer enquire what is the minimum food ration without which a man's physique deteriorates and he becomes visibly or latently ill. They endeavour to determine what is the best ration for health, for work and for good results without fatigue. That is the guiding idea in the report produced by a group of eminent physiologists who were got together by the League to determine what a man's food requirements, in quantity and in quality.

When the requirements are decided, what supplies are available to meet them? Beyond doubt a large part of mankind does not eat enough or does not eat healthy food. We have all heard that there is a glut of foodstuffs, that they are allowed to wate and are even destroyed, whilst millions of people would be glad to have them. It is also said that there is no over-production, but under-consumption, precisely because a part of the population has not enough means to purchase what it should have. And yet Governments spend large sums to pay for restrictions of output, in order to keep up prices that would enable the producer himself to live. And they are asked: "Why do you not rather spend money to give food to those who lack it, to the unemployed, to the children of the poor in the schools? You would relieve the distress of the farmers, you would be creating health and this alliance of health and agriculture would effect the first breach in the depression from which the world is suffering." Production, transport, home and foreign trade, protection, prices are all problems that require solving in the interests of improved nutrition for the human race.

DUTY OF THE STATES.

Supplies must be found to meet needs; consumption must be organised. The State has to intervene more and more in nutrition; it has to have a food policy which depends on the economic conditions of the country and the requirements of public health. Since it arranges for the protection of children and expectant mothers, naturally it must also deal with nutrition which is the foundation of such protection. The State undertakes to teach science, arts, trades; why should it not give instruction on rational feeding in Faculties of Medicine and on household duties, including cookery, in elementary and secondary schools to future housewives? Public nutrition as a science should be placed on the same footing as public education. The State has thousands of mouths to be filled, in the army and navy and in boarding schools. It is not surprising that in some countries it arranges for the collective feeding of industrial and agricultural workers. For a long time, it has been protecting the people against the adulteration of food. Protests would be raised if it did not do so. In the interests of health, public feeding on scientific lines has already been undertaken. It is for this reason that the League has entered on an investigation into the measures taken by various Governments directly or indirectly to improve nutrition.

Great progress has recently been made in this direction and it is well that it should be given full publicity. Scientific feeding should be observed in everyday practice and should become a habit. The difficulties of life are due to its complexity. A bottle of milk, a sack of corn, a lump of butter, a basket of oranges are agricultural, economic, health and even political realities and the needs and interests they bring into play are often international. The great problems to which we have alluded are international problems and can only be solved with an international supply of information and by the personal contact of experts in different countries, i.e. through the League of Nations.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The League's highest executive authority—the Council—therefore set up a Committee, above the technical organisations (Health, Economic, Labour) and their various commissions, to co-ordinate the study of nutrition. This committee will supply countries, not with standards for mechanical imposition (of course not), but with guiding principles or advice which they may apply in accordance with the resources of their soil and their trade, the customs of their population and their social traditions.

It must be emphasised that the League has taken up this work on behalf of public health. Health is the essential purpose. But clear-seeing people will not fail to realise that; beyond that, there is another objective—social peace. —(League of Nations Indian Bureau, Bombay).

L. C. C. PROVIDES 60,000 BEDS FOR BABIES IN SCHOOL

Beds are provided for all babies rooms in London schools and no fewer than 60,000 are in use.

This is one of the interesting facts disclosed in a report presented to the L. C. C Education Committee.

Large toys, such as dolls' houses, push-carts and wheeled toys, are available, says the report.

Three new nursery schools are to be established. The equipment will be on a generous scale and in each case a girl helper is to be appointed to assist the teacher in the care of the children.

DENTISTS FOR 160,000

With regard to dental treatment in the London schools, the number provided for has grown from 10,220 in 1911 to 160,000.

It is also stated that:

There are nine open-air schools for delimate children, and six for tuberculous children;

Provision for treating rheumatic children is well advanced;

The Council is in a leading position with regard to schools for partially sighted or partially deaf children;

London is amply supplied with day special schools for children of low intelligence.

* * * *

Don't throttle your thyroid gland with such articles as collars, ties and scarfs which fit snugly and tightly about the neck. Men and women who do this are slowly but surely breaking down that great "body controller"—the thyroid gland—because this constriction of the blood in the neck area seriously interferes with the efficient working of the gland. Be good to your thyroid by using sensible and loosely fitting neckwear.

"Lummy, your tail 'is' long"

"Yeh! I live next door to a vacant house and they all swing me by the tail to see if the rooms are big enough."

Four golfers were playing a match on a course in which the ninth hole lay over a deep raving. Three of them went in the ravine, but by a stroke of fortune the fourth cleared it and found himself almost on the green. The others inspected their respective lies, and two of them decided to give up the hole. The third said he would go down and play out, and he did.

"How many strokes?" queried the others when he reappeared.

"Three," he answered, shortly. "The others you heard were echoes."

Sunday Chronicle

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

Where's The New Tendency In Art?

A PROTEST AGAINST THE PLEA OF VANDALISM

By 'Tibicen"

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's article entitled "A New Tendency In Art" and published in these columns appears to me to be too much of an essay in the parody of the "new" criticism, if not, indeed, in the grotesque of aesthetics to be taken seriously. But as he professes to speak in the name of the artiste (or pseudo artiste) "avant garde" it may not quite be out of place to offer a few remarks on the subject of "tendencies" as they are usually expressed in the domain of intellectual artistic actively in recent times.

BREAD ABOVE ART.

Whether or not any "tendency" in any fine or unfine art exists outside the Chattopadhyaya fautasy, the misalliance between art and "economics" (whatever that might mean even as a pet Chattopadhyayean obsession) insinuated by this wonderful art critic however interesting from the viewpoint of the asthetic breading from ideological viewpoint cannot claim that "tendency" as its even natural offspring. When the Soviet poet sang—in counter point, if one may say so to his confrere who asserted "I our a cloud in trousers": he later committed suicide and was condemned to Hades alter the new U. C. S. R. church ritual:—

We are fed up with paste board passions
Give us a live wife to live with:
We are fed up with heavenly candies
Give us black bread to live on

Although the lions land themselves to poetic symbolism bourgeoi mysticism—he was at least coherant. He knew what he wanted and demanded it in accompaniment of the prolestarian gesture of touching his nose with the right hand thumb. If bread is implied in the so-called "economics" of art we would all vote in favour of bread. We would certainly like all fine arts to be abolished and exterminated if such a procedure could bring about abundance of bread and allay the proletarian hunger.

AESTHETIC FASCISM.

But that is obviously not Mr. Chattopadhyaya's intention. He detects if any sense could be made out of his drives sprinkled over with the Pondicherry philosophy of "Time spirit moulding our nature" and other choice tags popularised by Gurudeb, a tendency translated in some bevy of mysterious young men to rid art of bourgeois influence. He detects the influence in some of our musical string instruments which are useful only for "mejlis" performances. The drawing-room offends his proletarian class consciousness and he wants to abolish not the drawing-room of the "elite", but the instruments themselves. Mr. Chattopadhyaya out-revolutionizes the revolutionary. Herr Hitler might justifiably envy our prodigy of an ultra-revolutionist. He suggests in fact, what the early Christians the barbarians, the worst elements of the French revolution and the most savage Bolsheviki could not even dream.

ART AND PROLETARIAT

The present day Soviet Russia, for instance, has not distroyed European music because chamber-music was performed in the halls of the bourgeoisie and the aethetic pleasure of the orchestral was denied to the proletariat. It has not degraded art to the level of the proletariat but has levelled up the proletariat on to the level of the art. The State academies have merely widened the scope of art which had been claimed as a class-preserve. Not that art need be one. Whether or not the proletariat really cultivated a musical ear and heard and played good music the State throws open the gate where the sign of prohibition hung before so that every body may enter the Parnassus and play the god there. Art of course is indifferent to what use it is put inasmuch as it justifies itself, obeys the laws of its creation; and Dostoievski has placed us under obligation by suggesting the "mot juste" of the pregnant woman in comparison with the genuine artist (the fraudulent artist of coure is like the false pregnacy case climically described by the specialists of hysteria neurosis like Freud.)

THE UNIVERSAL ENEMY.

Remains the bourgeois who has by this time become quite a mystico legendary figure. In normal parlance the bourgeois is hated with as much intensity as that expressed by the invective of the proletarian protagonist. Did not Flaubert write his "Madame Bovary" to tease, spite scandalise the bourgeois: do we not read of the accounts of his cafe conservations in which the invisible enemy is "pulverised" into a pinch of ridicule? All artists, indeed, have regarded the thrice-damned bourgeois with sworn and unambiguous enemity and one could easily understand the antagonism that has existed between the bohemia of art and the bourgeoisdom.

REVOLUTION IN NOISE.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya is certainly welcome to adopt a tinpot as a proletarian musical instrument and smash the "sarangi". The same principle could be applied to the auditory bitch of the European orchestral instruments and they could be superseded by African tom-toms, electric hooters, the jazz of sledge hammers megaphoned music of the waves. Unfortunately. Europe including U. S. S. A. has had the misfortune not to possess a prophet like Mr. Chattopadhyaya. Seriously, if Mr. Chattopodhyaya has to be initiated into the A. B. C. of cultural aesthetics so late in life he is obviously a problem for the psychologists of adult-education. The "advanced" art has first to be art before it claimed to be advanced and this test could be applied to every art movement successfully. By "advanced" I do not mean the false money-changers of the counterfeit art who, of course, like other quacks, had had their time: The world does not suffer from a famine in the gullible apparently.

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUALITY.

The modern history of art illustrates this:—The Abanindranath Tagore school of painting, like the modernists of the French School, are interested on the one hand in establishing a living bond between an art-tradition that expresses a collective culture, the individuality that is everything in artistic expression and, on the other hand in creating, work that would bear the signature of spontaneous creation. Does the stylised technique, which is plastic enough hamper the task of this self-expression, this language that besides being individual and inteliligible, could express the truth of the artistic vision and feeling? The "rebel" artists departed from the academic form not because they could not create as good work as the best academician but because to them the academicism meant artistic stagnation.

THE REBELS.

Lenin painted nudes not in order to shock elderly spinsters and dangle the flesh-pot before the lecher's eye but because he could with paint and brush, express the grandeur, the voluptuousness the animal beauty, of the naked female body very much like his less fortunate confrere who painted still life in apples and put his whole soul into them. Is not Picasso a master technician excelling any conventional salon-artist? And is not even cubism a logical process in the evolution of art—a dynamic process that is traceable into the past of European art?

The Old Violin

(Continued from page 25)

buffet, where she asked for coffee and sandwiches, which they carried to one of the small tables just then left vacant.

The waitress, who served them, was obviously interested in this very youthful visitor to a London dance hall, and would have like to know what his older partner held under her cloak so carefully, using only one hand for every other purpose. The effect, at all events, was that the girl came to their table more than once to see whether the little boy would like anything more, with the result that he had a hearty meal, his mother making no attempt to check his appetite, though she ate but sparingly herself.

They returned to their original seats, and Maria whispered certain instructions to little Pietro before the music ceased and the master of ceremonies announced the parade for prize winners.

Two ladies and two gentlemen occupied the platform, and each couple paused before them and gave any small show they wished.

At the end of the train came Maria and Pietro. As they stopped in front of the judges, the boy let his cloak drop to his feet, and lifting to his chin the violin he was now carrying, began to play softly, while his mother's beautiful voice floated out, singing an old Italian air.

"Street singers! Perfectly done!" whispered somebody.

"Hush!"

As the last notes died away, there was a round of applause.

There was no doubt as to the prize winners.

In a short speech, one of the gentlemen on the platform congratulated the couple, and one of the ladies handed to Maria a purse containing the prize money, for which she returned quiet thanks, instructing Pietro to do the same.

Maria was trying to slip quietly from amongst the dancers, who were endeavouring vainly to "place" her, when she was stopped by an eager reporter, who wanted their names and address for his paper.

"Must I give these?" faltered Maria.

"Not necessarily, of course, Madam. But...." Then he stopped and a look of amazement dawned on his face.

"Excuse me, Madam," he said. "But may I ask—not for the paper, if you forbid it—whether you are not Mrs. Maria Lewis and this your son Pietro?"

"How—How can you know that? We are strangers—"

"Trust me, though I am a stranger, Mrs. Lewis. You will never regret it. Here, Willis, to a passing friend, "Let me have the account of the end of this show, and I'll let you in on a scoop later, if I get permission. Right. Mrs. Lewis, let us get out of this crowd, and I'll explain. We cannot talk now the band has started again. The vestibule will do".

He led the way out, and then said:

"Promise to wait. You will be glad later. I have news for you, but I must attend to important business for a minute."

Holding her boy tightly to her side, the bewildered Maria promised.

Vernon Lee, reporter, vanished to seek the nearest telephone, but was back within a very few minutes.

"You cannot be aware, Mrs. Lewis," he said, "that your husband has been advertising for news of you and your son for weeks past."

"My—my husband! Meredith!"

"Yes. We know all, up to the time you disappeared. He was willing to publish anything that might lead to your discovery. The first landlady you went to, when you left your hotel, had mislaid your address, and the trail was lost. I take it that you were very little out except to change addresses, and you must surely have got into a district where they do not study the newspapers much, since nobody has given information and claimed the reward."

"But my husband! Is he offering a reward for us? Where is he? Where has he been all this time."

"He got into a motor smash on the way from the station to his father's house the day he left you. He had concussion and was not properly conscious for a week or two. They thought the shock would kill his father, but it roused him up instead. He was giving in to his malady, thinking that he had lost his son for ever. When he heard that the son had been nearly killed hurrying to his side—Oh, forgive me"! he broke out, seeing Maria shaking and hearing a sob from little Pietro. "Your husband would be quite well in health now, if only he could find you. He is nearly mad with anxiety. There was a fine to-do when he could explain matters. They communicated with the hotel, then with Scotland Yard. As soon as your husband could move he insisted on being brought to Town, and has been here ever since. His father is with him and is nearly as frantic as himself. Your photographs were published lately. That is how I spotted you. We had better get nearer the door—" with a glance at the clock. "Yes! I guessed the time about right".

Meredith Lewis jumped from a taxi and ran up the steps.

"Maria! My lost love! Oh, Maria! And my boy"! he exclaimed throwing his arms about them. "Where have you been? What have you done? I was smashed—unconscious. Oh, my dear ones"!

"Thank God you are alive! Thank God you have found us, and want us," breathed Maria.

"Want you! Come to my father! You will see how you are wanted."

"Daddy, I've kept him for you!" said Pietro, holding up the violin.

Vernon Lee got his scoop.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

HEAT FROM COLD WATER

An ingenious Italian has evolved a system whereby he claims it will be possible to heat cold rooms and supply heating anywhere it is wanted with—cold water. His appliance consists of a rubber bag containing some "special salts." When heat is required, all that is necessary is to add two spoonfuls of cold water to the contents of the rubber bag, and forthwith a temperature of 122 degrees Fahrenheit is produced in the bag. The contents of the bag are sufficient to supply heat with moderate and reasonable usage for 150 hours. The great value of the invention is, it is claimed, that it can equally well be used to heat a room or a car or even in smaller quantities be carried in the pocket.

WORLD'S SMALLEST STEAM-ENGINE

A Hungarian mechanic has made a steam-engine about the size of a pen-nib, which works perfectly. The cylinder measures about 1-25th of an inch in diameter. The various parts, eighteen in all, are made of metal—copper, steel, and bronze.

68 NEW ALPHABETS

Sixty-eight new alphabets, with typewriters to type them and shorthand systems for stenographers, have been invented in Russia during the past ten years.

The alphabets were required for the languages spoken by 25,000,000 Soviet citizens of various races, all hitherto illiterate.

TUNING IN TO A MAP

Travelight Tuning is the name of a secret invention incorporated by Pye Radio, Ltd., in a powerful new superheterodyne receiver.

In appearance the set is different from any other receiver I have seen. The control panel is largely taken up by an illuminated map of Europe. As each station is tuned in a point of fight appears on the map in the correct geographical position. Stations are not heard until they also can be seen on the map.

Biggest Machine Tool Unit In The World

In the assembly hall of a factory at Dusseldorf a giant vertical turning and boring mill has been produced which constitutes the biggest machine tool unit in the world. Used for the manufacture of water turbines and the largest parts of motor frames, the mill has two annular tables 39 feet and 21ft. in diameter. It weighs 860 tons, and when dismantled needs for its transport 30 railway wagons of 30 ton capacity each.

"Reginald Rowbust rose to his feet, tanned and healthy, the epitome of vigorous young manhood, and strode—like some Greek God in modern—garb—across the drawing-room. He seized the odious villain by the throat with a powerful left hand, shook him as a great mastiff would shake a terrified rat, then, without any apparent effort, hurled the wretch through the nearest window!"

At this point the struggling author laid down his pen, and called fretfully to his wife:—

"Alice, isn't it time for my medicine?"

Japanese Cabinet Ministers at New Year Military Parade: L to R: Fumio Goto (Home) Tatsunosuke Yamazaki (Agriculture) Premier Okada; Keisuke Mechizuki (Communications), Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi (Navy) and General Yoshiyuki Kawashima (War).

BABY TALK

Why Names Are Readily Recognised And Spoken First By Children

A baby understands words at the age of nine months.

Even earlier he probably had a "passive and understanding vocabulary." He might recognise his own name or nickname.

"Good-bye," "Hush," and so on conveyed their meanings. At a year he might understand simple sentences connected with regular happenings.

The first words spoken by the child at any time between a year and eighteen months are always those most prominent in that "understanding" vocabulary, remarks a writer in the "Sunday Express."

It is generally the custom to talk in the third person to a child — "Mummy loves baby" "Nanny puts baby bye-bye."

And that is how names are readily recognised and generally among the first words spoken.

IF CARRIED TO EXCESS.

One punctilious mother determined to do away with any suspicion of baby talk, and said firmly from the first, "I pick you up," "I give you this."

Her child soon greeted her with "ai"—"I" pronounced in a clipped manner, the best poor baby could do in an imitative attempt at speech.

To this day the mother is "ayai" while only recently was the child broken of referring to her own self as "You."

Baby talk, nauseating if carried to excess, has therefore its useful side.

A personal pronoun stands for a name—and that name must be known before a pronoun can be used in substitute. Baby's early conversation follows logical lines.

WALKING AND TALKING.

Parents sometimes worry because after a child has learned about a dozen words he appears to lose interest.

The explanation is simple.

Those two great functions which distinguish man from the animals are developing at the same time—speech and walking upright.

Of the two, walking is by far the more attractive to the tiny child, and absorbs much of his attention and energy.

Sometimes, when both walking and talking seem to improve together, the parent is horrified to discover a one-time placid child becoming nervy and fractious.

The strain is telling on him. It is well to observe this, but not to worry unduly, beyond ensuring that the child's life is well ordered, quiet, and free from excitement and stimulation.

TONE THAT INFLUENCES.

It is an interesting thing to note that while children copy accents and tricks of speech to a certain degree, what influences them even more is the *tone of the voice.*

Gentle-natured children sometimes speak in a domineering way, and contented ones sadly, simply because these tones are the tones they hear most.

Mothers and fathers, beware!

RISE IN GERMAN BIRTH-RATE

Fewer Marriages But More Babies

Hitler's appeal to Germans for more children has resulted in a remarkable rise in the birth-rate, says the "Sunday Express."

In 1935 the births in the fifty-five largest cities totalled 345,000 compared with 245,000 in 1933—or five per thousand.

Although the birth-rate is up the number of marriages has slightly dropped as compared with 1934.

This is in spite of the 1,000 mark credits for newly-married couples and the campaign to replace women workers by men.

Figures for the past years as compared with 1933 and 1934 are:

	1935	1934	1933
Marriages	215832	252000	—
Births	...345095	317000	245000

Marriages have decreased from about 12.7 per thousand to 10.7 per thousand. Birth-rate has risen from 14.4 per thousand to 15.4 per thousand between 1934 and 1935.

In 1933 there were only 10.9 births per thousand.

In Italy, bonuses for marriages and premiums for large families have failed to stop a big drop in birth and marriage rates.

Meanwhile, the death-rate has increased from 13.1 per thousand population in 1934 to 13.7 in 1935.

"Do you get big fish round here?"

"Big? Why, we often use the anchor for a fish-hook!"

SISTER'S PREMONITION OF BROTHER'S DEATH

She Had Similar Experience At Time Of Father's Death

For the second time Mrs. Hunt, of London Road, Mitcham, has had a remarkable premonition of a relative's death.

"I awoke suddenly this morning about three o'clock," she told a reporter, "having heard sounds as if the back door was open and banging.

"Hearing two distinct bangs I woke my husband and asked him to go down and see what had happened.

"Then the dog started barking, which was unusual.

SECURELY BOLTED.

"My husband returned, and said the door was securely bolted.

"Later in the morning we had a telephone message to say that my brother, Mr. Harry Kittoe, of Maskell Road, Tooting, had died at three o'clock.

"I cannot understand it, but I had a similar experience when my father died. My sister and I were sleeping in the same room, and I awoke to the sound of a clanking chain.

"Later in the day we heard that our father had died about the time when I heard the noise."—"News Chronicle."

PERPETUAL MOONSHINE!

Sir James Jeans's latest speculation concerns the dissolution of our old friend, Luna, into millions of minute fragments. It seems proven that the moon is very gradually drawing nearer to our planet and, should she reach the danger zone, she would break first into two parts, then into four, then eight, and eventually into tiny fragments which would circle the earth like Saturn's famous rings. Each particle would reflect the sun's light, as our moon does now, and a shining belt, would appear every night, spanning the sky, which would never rise or set, but make every night moonlight.

Rs. 3,000

"NAME THE OBJECT"

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A. B. C. . . . . on this page are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . . on the opposite page the objects themselves. The parts shown in A. B. C. . . . . need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.

For instance "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the entries before 11th March, 1936, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

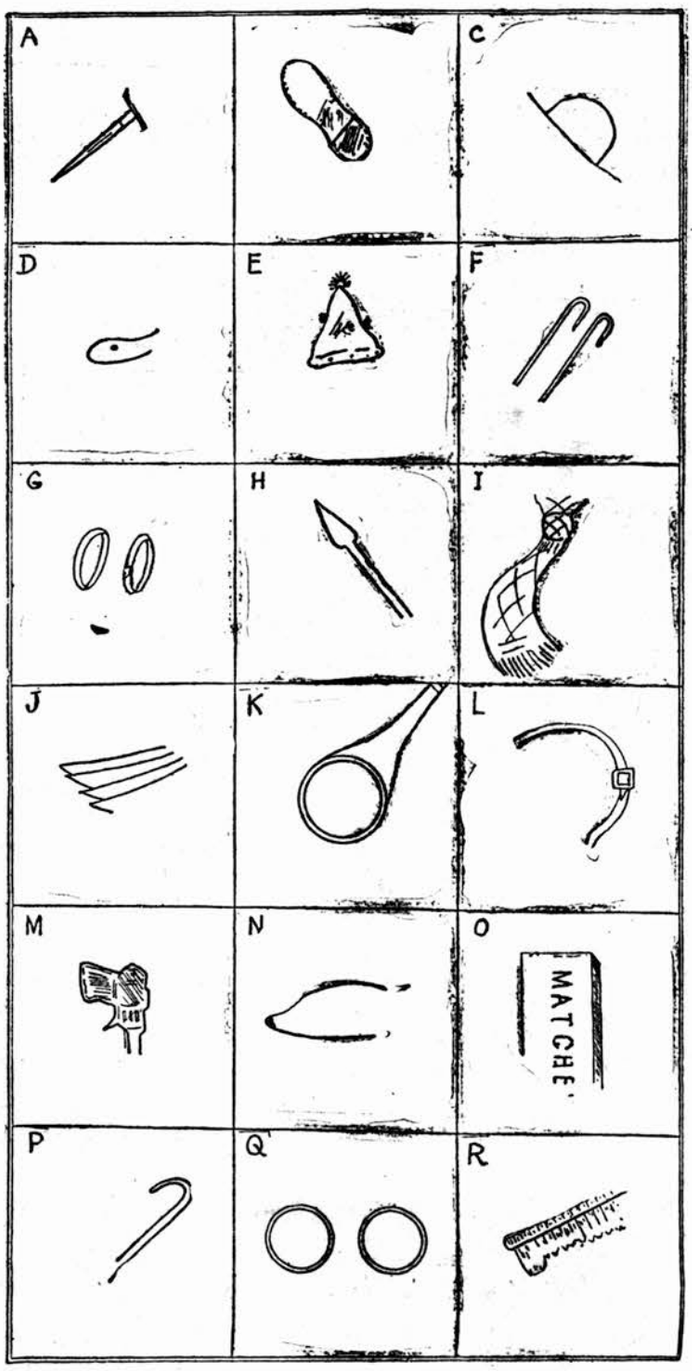
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 11th March, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

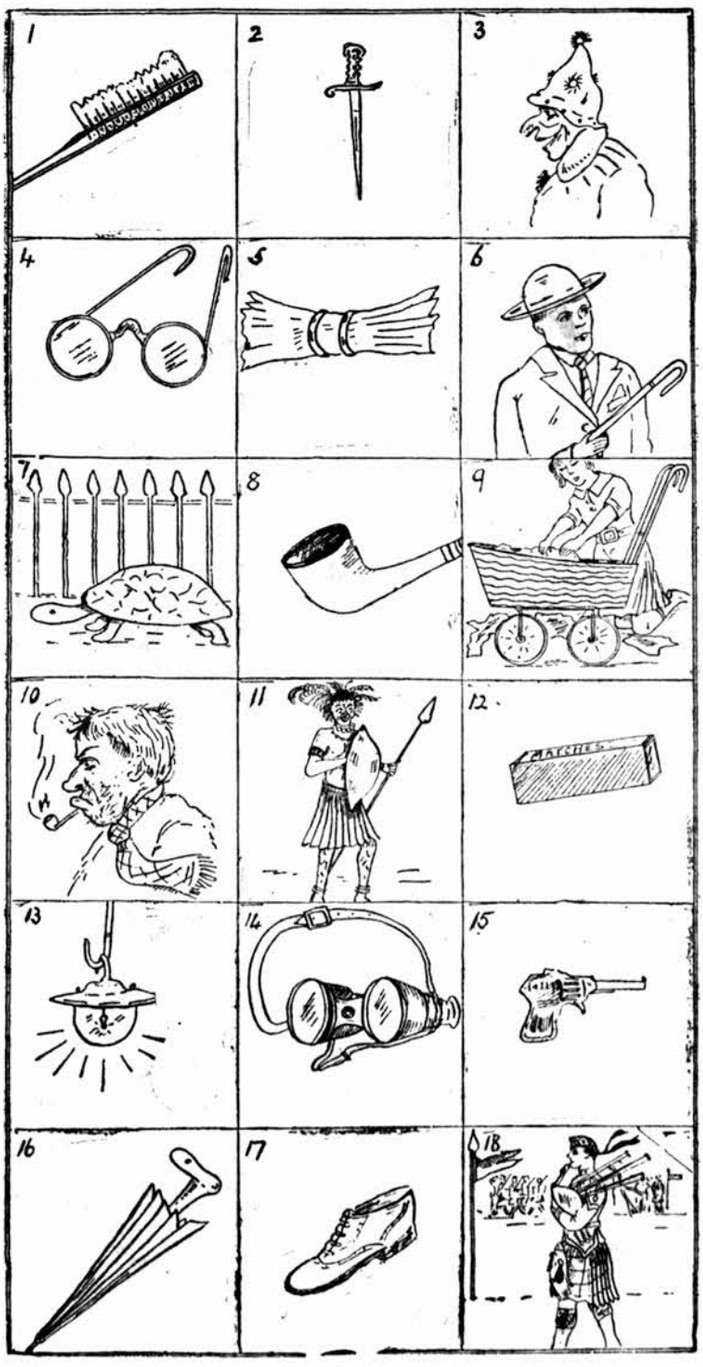
6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the



CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.

Rs. 3,000 COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500



(Continued from opposite page)

winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd March, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I get so many letters from you these days, it becomes a bit difficult for me to reply to all of them at once. Of course it is a pleasure to receive them and to read them. It is a pleasure also to reply to them. But you must kindly bear with me and be a little patient. I have written to many already, and I shall write to all in due course.

More glad do I become to hear from you that you have liked "Pushpa" very much. I am so pleased to see that you are really considering it as your own paper, even as we have named it. But please, will you forgive us if we are not able to use all the copy you send us, in "Pushpa." Already many of your articles have been inserted in this Corner, and many more shall be published as their turn comes.

Yes, as ever, I become very much pleased to receive stories, tricks, games, smiles, etc., etc. from you. And, to encourage you,

One feels shy to face the camera and the other is so bold!

I promise once more, almost all matter sent by you will be published. But, may I take this opportunity of requesting you again to please write clearly and on one side only of the paper always: better send a type-written copy, otherwise send an ink-written copy at least.

Now that you like "Pushpa" it is your duty to show it to your friends, and recommend them to be its permanent subscribers. Sure enough, all copies of the journal will not be priced at one anna. The next i.e. April issue will be sold at six pice everywhere But the annual subscription is Rupee one only for the whole year. And when you have paid it, you are sure to receiv eall copies at home regularly—you can never be disappointed to hear from us that that particular issue has been sold out! I hope you understand now —well?

* * * *

WORK FOR THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

By Lucy Vermillions.

What school work can the pre-school child do, you ask? He is too young to be taught to read, write and spell. Why not wait until he is old enough to start to school and let the first grade teacher really earn her money? That is all right for the teacher, but an injustice to the child, for much valuable time is lost that can never be regained. In many cities and larger towns the educational work of the pre-school child is done in the kindergarten, and mothers are relieved of this responsibility, but in the very small towns and in rural communities where a kindergarten is out of the question, mothers should do everything in their power to make up for the deficiency.

Give the two-year-old a pencil and let him scribble. This scribbling may seem a waste of paper to thrifty folk, but this is a fallacy, for it accomplishes a two-fold purpose. It teaches a child to handle a pencil and helps to develop the muscles in the fingers. A pair of blunt scissors is another thing a small child may use. Picture-cutting trains the eye and calls for co-ordination between the brain and the muscles of the fingers. The pictures will be very imperfectly cut at first, and Mother may feel that this form of play makes considerable litter, but if she is patient enough to overlook the annoyance and to give the child this chance to develop, she will be pretty sure to receive her reward, for her child should, in a short time, show great improvement in work of this nature. An old sheet may be put down in one corner of the living-room and the child encouraged to do his cutting there. This device will eliminate much work and be an excellent lesson in neatness.

Crayons, also, should be provided for the small child. He will enjoy them, and they will benefit him in the same manner as the pencil and the scissors. In addition, they will teach him to appreciate color combinations. He should be made to understand from the first that not every book in the house is to be used as a coloring book. Give him a book for the purpose. An old magazine will suffice or a nice booklet may be made by sewing sheets of wrapping paper together. Cut the wrapping paper into large squares, stitch down the center of the squares to hold them in place and fold over to form a booklet. The stitching may be done on the machine if a large stitch is used. Carbon paper may be used to transfer pictures for coloring, or pictures may be cut from old magazines and pasted in the booklet.

Let the small child sew, but with a large needle, for short periods and not too often. The finished product will not be of much value, of course, but the use of the wee fingers and the care he has to exercise to keep from pricking himself will be valuable to him.

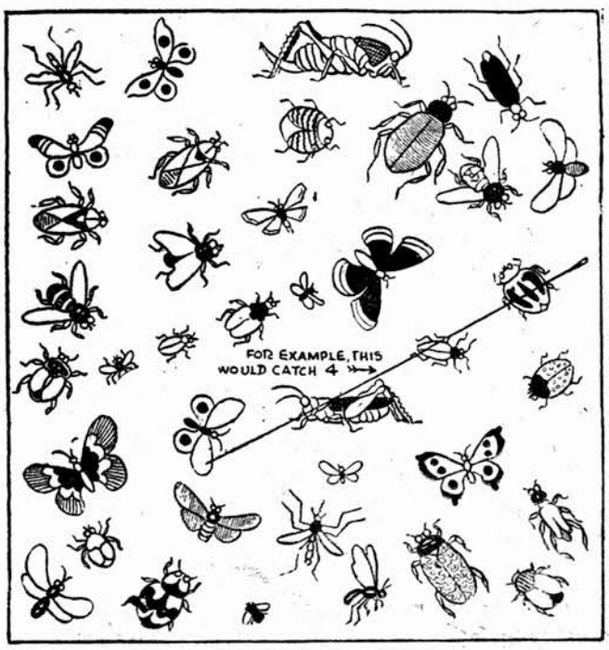
Boxes of assorted sizes are ideal playthings for a small child. He may use them to build houses, towers and bridges, and they make wonderful trains and furnishings for the doll's house. Such construction is educational for it stimulates the imagination.

A homemade toy that has educational possibilities is a string of spools. If the spools are painted different colors with, perhaps, paint left over from doing odd jobs about the house, small Son or Daughter will have a plaything that is really worthwhile. It may be used as a color chart while he is tiny, and later when the time comes to introduce him to numbers, the different colored spools may be used as counters.

It is not a good policy to give the pre-school child any formal instruction, but any information gleaned in the course of play is a step in the right direction.

Nursery rhymes may be made a source of much pleasure to the pre-school child. If Mother has an ear for music, she can readily teach her children to sing such favorites as "Little Boy Blue", "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," and "Simple Simon". If she is not musically inclined, she can at least set aside a few minutes each day to read Mother Goose rhymes to the children. These rhymes will increase the children's vocabularies, train their ears to the correct forms of words, develop imagination and contribute to their happiness through their delight in rhythm.

* * * *



"CATCH THE INSECTS" is a fascinating game that two or more can play. Each player is required to take turns dropping a needle of a toothpick on the insects from about a foot above them. All the insects that the needle rests on after each trial are to be added to your credit and the one who catches 25 first is the winner.

A jolly group of children at Khar: They are very clever at sports and some of them won good many prizes at the last Gymkhana tournaments.

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

Pushpa—the Children's Own Paper for March is ready!

If you are not a permanent subscriber and would like to see it, send for the issue, enclosing one and a half anna stamps.

And have you joined the All-India Children's Association?

DADA—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

FIERCE FEATHERS.

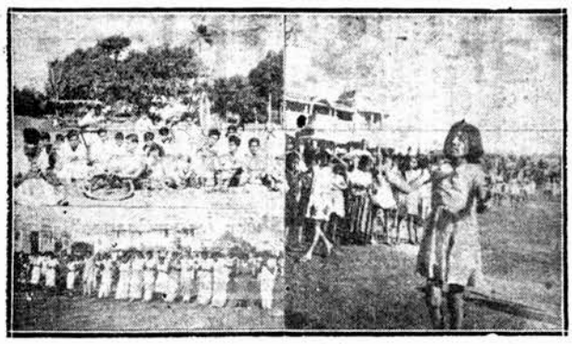
A True Story Written by

L. V. Hodkin.

(Retold by: Anita D! Mauro, 11 yrs. Johnson School, Middletown, Connecticut.)

It was a bright summer morning in Easter Township in October, 1775. The little line of Quakers had been set there in villages by the English Government to keep the Dutch and English from worrying each other (for they were on the point of war). The Quakers were settled there between the two colonies near the Catskill Mountains. They were east of the Hudson River in their meeting house this bright summer morning. Old Zebulon Hoxie was at the head of the Meeting. In every friend's face there was a line of anxiety and they were very restless that morning especially the children.

There was a stranger beside Zebulon. They had heard he had come because he knew the trouble the little clearing in these wild woods had. They feared Indian attacks. The stranger's name was Robert Nesbit, and he was a preacher. Every friend was listening and looking at him. The children liked his kind face and knew that they were going to like



A view of the sports held recen tly at Khar under the auspices of the Gymkhana Tournament.

him. At last he arose and began to speak in rich clear tones. He said, "Here we Friends are safe. We may not know what is going to happen but we are truly safe." These were not his exact words but he meant that. He paused, then began again, "We shall not be afraid of the terror by night or the arrow that flieth by day". And remember "He shall cover thee with his feathers and under his wings shalt thou trust."

The friends here looked at each other for now they knew why he had come. He had heard that they were expecting an attack by the Indians. He sat down and everyone trembled quite a bit. Just then some eyes strayed over to the open space which served as a window. There were feathers, Indian feathers, and some Indians at the window and they looked around the room, then they came in in single file and sat down. At the close of the meeting they followed Zebulon of his house. And when Zebulon Hoxie laid bread and cheese before them they took it. Then the chief said in broken English, "Indian come to white man house, Indian want kill white man-one-two-three-six all. Indian see white man all quiet worshipping Great Spirit. Great Spirit inside Indians too. Great Spirit say, 'No kill.' "

With these words the Chief took a white feather from one of his arrows and stuck it firmly on the roof, then he said. "You safe now. We your friends".

And the Mother said, "My son and friends". "The Beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety. He shall cover thee with his feathers."

* * * *

CITY LIFE AND VILLAGE LIFE

The talk whether a city is better or a village to live in has been prevalent for a long time since the modern civilization broke down natural beauties and built big cities in their place.

A man visiting a city for the first time is wonder struck only till he puts up there for a short time. As the days pass by he realizes and remembers his village life and begins hating the city.

When he had entered the city for the first time, his friends had been showing to him the Victoria Gardens, the Prince of Wales Museum, Chowpatty, Apollo Bunder and many cinemas and theatres, but he soon realized that it was better for him to live in his village because there are thousand and one such things there excepting the Cinemas which are after all an expensive thing to visit and they make eyes defective.

He is told that the city water is scientifically refined with medicine and is claimed to be healthy, but he wonders why so many city people are advised by doctors to leave the city for a change.

He goes up a building and looks round to see nothing but the ugly roofs of the houses and the black smoke coming out of the chimneys of the mills and factories and at once thinks of the beauty he would have seen, had he gone up a mountain in his village; the green fields so pleasing to the eyes, and the rivers passing through them.

He sees the footpaths, the windows and the coloured walls of the buildings which are harmful to the human eye because of the glare of the sun. There is no proper sanitation and there is a great danger of being run over in the city streets.

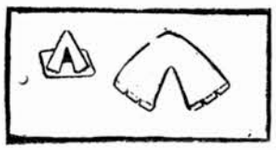
Sparing no further pains he hastens back to his village

Sent by Bro.
HASSAN KHAN ABDULLA KHAN.

A TOY TENT

It is very easy to make a little tent like you see in the picture, and you will be able to make it in a few moments.

Get a square piece of card for the base of the tent, and then cut



out a piece of plain white paper, shaped as shown. Bend it round so that the backs flap over each other, and gum them together.

Then turn in the bottom edges and stick them on to the base, and your little tent is made. I am sure it will come in very useful when you are playing with your soldiers.

Of course, you can make your tent as large as you like, and it can be coloured, but most tents of this type are white, as you know.

* * * *

STRING AND COAT TRICK.

You will require the help of a confederate for this trick. Before going before your audience tie a slip-knot in the centre of a long length of cord or rope. Loop up the rest of the cord, concealing the slip-knot, and go before your friends.

Instruct your confederate to remove his coat, face the audience, and raise both arms so that his hands are almost level with his shoulders.

Then arrange the rope in the following manner. Place the slip-knot in the centre of his back and take the ends of the rope over the arms and through the palms of his hands. The slip-knot is not seen by the audience.

Help your friend to put on his coat again. He must keep hold of the rope so that the ends come through his sleeves. Go in front of your friend, take the rope from his hands and invite a member of the audience to tie several knots in front of your friend. To all appearances it will take your friend some time to get free of the rope.

Place a screen between your friend and the audience, and almost at once your friend can step from behind the screen without his coat on. The coat will be hanging over his arm with the rope 'still tied' through the sleeves of it.

The slip-knot is the secret of this trick. All your friend has to do is to strain on the rope, pulling the slip-knot out. The extra length of rope will enable him to place his arms over his head and remove his coat.

* * * *

GAMES TO PLAY

When you are resting after a good swim in the sea or a game of cricket on the beach, try this quiet game. Place twenty or thirty different articles on the sand, and allow the things to be on view for two minutes. Such articles as spade, bucket, shells, seaweed, towel, bathing costume, ball, knife, book etc., can be used. Then each player must write down from memory all the things he or she has seen.

Another Merry Game.

Try this jolly game. Place a chair with the front legs resting on the floor in a horizontal position, and on the top, back rail, put a handkerchief. Each player should kneel on the back legs of the chair, hold each side just above the seat, bend forward, and try to grip the handkerchief between his teeth. There is no end of fun in the game. By the way the chair should be placed well away from other furniture, and you should stand near the chair to catch your chums if they overbalance.

* * * *

RIDDLES.

1. What was it a blind woman took at breakfast which restored her sight?
2. What did the engine-whistle say to the stoker?
3. Why is an aged invalid like a nail driven in a doorpost?
4. What is that which goes through the woods yet never touches the ground or the trees?
5. What State is round at both ends and high in the middle?
6. With what tree would a donkey write?
7. When is an apple like a fish?
8. When can a donkey be spelt in one letter?
9. Why are clouds like a coachman?
10. Ten men's strength and ten men's length, and ten men cannot set it on end, yet one can carry it?

(ANSWERS)

1. She took a cup and saw, sir. 2. Don't touch me or I'll scream. 3. Because it is in firm (infirm). 4. The blast of a horn. 5. O-hi-o. 6. Ass-pen. 7. When its a crab. 8. When it is "U." 9. Because they hold the rains (reins). 10. A rope twenty yards long.

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

And who have not yet joined the All-India Children's Association? Why have you delayed?

Children under 12 years age can be enrolled as Members of the Association. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years age can become Companions.

Elders wishing to be helpful can also join either as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for full particulars, intimating us of your age and full address, and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to the following address:

"DADA-Gulistan,"
Khar-Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MONKEYS AT PLAY.
(Photo by Bro. Harnam V. Motwane).

News From Far & Near

STUDENTS IN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

We Have No Real Reason To Squeal About It, Says Dean Of Manchester

Dr. Garfield Williams (Dean of Manchester) was the principal speaker at a united meeting of Llandudno churches in support of the movement to raise a sum of £180,000 for the Christian Colleges of India.

During his address he referred to the part played by students in revolutionary movements. The greatest problem in India was that of the students who in the three types of colleges numbered no less than 100,000. "Who are responsible for the riots in Egypt?" he asked. "The students always, and in India it is the same. So it is in China and other countries. The spearhead in every movement is the student element.

"I have not the least doubt that in your own Welsh Nationalist movement the most revolutionary speeches come from the universities. Why? Because the students are always thinking. It is not high spirits but thought that drives them.

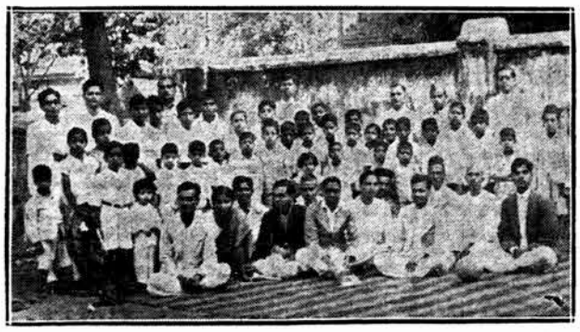
"Their minds are alert, and it is therefore inevitable that they should react to a changing world. We have no real reason to squeal about it. It is this country which has had more to do with creating a new India than any other in the world, and we have no right to say the colleges should be closed any more than your colleges in Wales.

"These manifestations are a sign of life," the Dean added. "The world is trying to relate itself to new thought, and it is to student communities the change appeals most powerfully. In a few years' time the students of to-day will govern India, and therefore it is essential that the Christian influence should continue."—"Manchester Guardian."

WHEN THE BIG GUNS GET TOGETHER.
(—"Columbus Dispatch)."

20,000 MATCH BOXES

A collection of 20,000 match box covers owned by Major P. A. Beckett, of Kingston, Surrey, is to be exhibited.



Bal-sena or Juvenile Volunteers of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, with the members of the executive of that body.

Land Of Centenarians

There Are 4,000 Of Them In Balkans: Sour Milk, Their Only Drink, Furnishes Key To Long Life

Balkan peasants, existing in primitive simplicity, seem to have discovered the secret of longevity.

Nourishment of the ancient wandering nomads and sons of the desert, as described often in the Bible, is the food of these modern centenarians, now living by the score in Southern Serbia and provincial Bulgaria.

Official Jugo-Slavian population statistics recently issued revealed that in a population of nearly 15,000,000, 4,000 of these centenarians—sixty-two of them over 120 years old—are now going about their daily routine as they have always done.

Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight of these old people are women, says the "Sunday Express."

SOUR MILK

All of them are peasants in Southern Serbia. A few can be found around Sandjak, or Macedonia.

Bulgarian population figures show that, out of 6,000,000 inhabitants, 162 of the peasants are over 100 years old.

Centenarians in both the lands give almost the same reason for their longevity—tribal nourishment, predominantly vegetarian in character, and, above all, sour milk.

They all live an open-air life away from populated areas. Most of them have never seen a railway, motor-car, or telephone.

They work an average of 130 days out of 365.

Their main foods are green paprika, onions, garlic, which contains iodine, raw tomatoes, and joghourt.

Joghourts is a sour milk that is specially prepared by the peasants.

THEIR ONLY DRINK.

Science has discovered that it contains bacillus bulgaricus, a germ that is found in the intestines of cows which kills the life-shortening germs found in the human body.

This milk the peasants drink in vast quantities.

It is their only drink.

Most of the centenarians are unable to supply the documents concerning their exact age because they were born under Turkish rule, when there was no registry.

Most of them have seven or eight children.

TO TIBET BY LORRY

A hundred motor-lorries have been ordered by the Chinese Government to go to Kokonor, north-west of Pekin, to transport the Panchen Lama, the spiritual ruler of Tibet, who is ready to return to his country after eleven years' exile. The Tibetan leader, it is stated, has assembled about three thousand persons, including his chief priests, for the ninety-day journey from Kokonor to Tibet.

Besides granting nearly half a million dollars (£32,000) as travelling expenses, the Nanking Government has appointed a special commissioner to escort the

Girls of Sharda Mandir School, Bassein, on a visit to Arnala Fort, near Virar.

BAN ON "SAVE THE PEOPLE" HYMN

"Sheer Impertinence", Says Pastor

The famous hymn, "When wilt thou save the people?" has been banned by the Rev. L. H. Nutall, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Birkenhead, on the ground that "it is sheer impertinence for church people to sing a hymn appealing for divine aid when they fail to practise Christian principles."

The first verse begins:

"When wilt Thou save the people?
O God of mercy, when?
The people, Lord, the people,
Not thrones and crowns, but men!"

"God will certainly save those who uphold His teaching and pray for His guidance," Mr. Nutall said at a meeting, "but not those who merely sing the hymn without bothering about its meaning."

ON TO VICTORY.
(—"Salt Lake Tribune").

PROFESSORS FREED

Five Russian professors, condemned to death for conspiracy against the Soviet State in 1930, and then reprieved, have been set at liberty. It is announced that they have "repented of their error" and fulfilled tasks set them in the scientific field.

"What a fine skater you are!"
("Detroit News.").

LOAN £10—INTEREST £25

A moneylender sued a couple at Clerkenwell for £4 16s., arrears of interest on £10.

Mr. Registrar Friend said: "This is your third action for interest—a total of over £21 having been paid by the borrowers—and you have never taken action for repayment of the capital. Meantime interest accumulates at 48 per cent a year."

The couple were given 16 years to pay.

M. Laval and the Geneva Dove—"I love you—a little —a lot."
("Humanite," Paris).

Conjuring With Coins

COINS are a fertile source of magic for the amateur conjurer. Here are three simple tricks you can easily perform:

Put four coins on the table and challenge anyone to make a cross with them. That, of course, is easily done by placing the coins in the form of a cross flat on the table.

"Now, make a cross with three coins," you challenge your friend as you give him the other three coins. He will try all manner of ways to make a cross of the three coins, and when he gives up you take the three coins and holding them face to face between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, mark a cross on the table by moving the coins first downwards and then crossways.

Place three coins side by side on the table. Then count 1, 2, 3, taking up the coins as you count. Replace them on the table, counting as you do so, 4, 5, 6. Take away the sixth coin and count 7. Then remove the fifth coin and count 8. One coin remains on the table.

Replace the last two coins, counting 9, 10, and leave three coins on the table.

Take the coins, hand them to your chum, and ask him if he can count up to ten and yet leave three coins on the table as you have done.

The coins must be on the table before the counting begins. It is fairly certain your friend will commence by laying the coins on the table, counting as he does so, 1, 2, 3. This is where he will fail. When he gives up the baffling problem you show him the catch in the trick.

Set an ordinary drinking-glass on the table and place on the glass an old playing card, one end of which is bent upward. The curved edge is on the far side of the glass and a small coin is placed in the center of the card. Challenge your friends to get the coin in the glass without touching either the coin, card or glass.

When you see that no one can do the trick, you perform it by stooping down so that your chin is on a level with the card, and blow gently on the curved portion. After a time the card is moved and the coin drops into the glass.

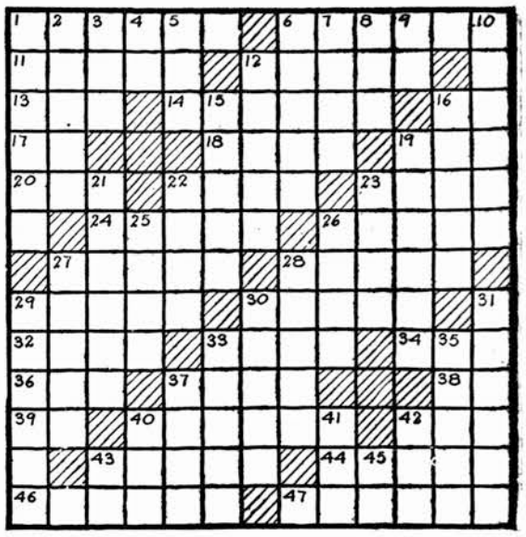
Progressive Spelling

THE initial and the last letter of the name of 12 creatures of the sea are placed in 15 of the sections of the double circle surrounding the drawing of a scene in an aquarium.

Proceeding in the direction indicated by the two arrows, fill in the 40 vacant spaces with the missing letters to spell the name of each creature. The last letter of each word is the first letter of the next word. The letters that fall in the shaded sections spell the name of something that is indispensable to all life.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

The Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Of what country is Ottawa the capital?
6—Catlike.
11—Unaccompanied.
12—Educate.
13—Period of time.
14—Man's name.
16—Note of the musical scale.
17—Symbol for selenium.
18—Shower.
19—Part of the verb "to be."
20—Masculine name.
22—Beamfish.
23—Brave man.
24—Cut for insertion into a mortise.
26—Feminine name.
27—Strip of leather.
28—Pronounced the letters of a word in proper order.
29—Pricked painfully.
30—Of what Kentucky county is Brandenburg the county seat?
32—Narrow road.
33—Who founded Pennsylvania?
34—Affirmative vote.
36—Member of an Indian tribe.
37—Hairless.
38—Japanese measure.
39—Myself.
40—Short intermission.
42—Covering for the head.
43—Soup with thickening.
44—Dwelling place.
45—Oscillates.
47—What English physician first performed public vaccination?

VERTICAL

1—Who said, "I came, I saw, I conquered"?
2—Lilliaceous plants.
3—Prefix: not.
4—Indefinite article.
5—River in England.
6—Delicate.
7—Acquire by labor.
8—Cover.
9—Within.
10—Who patented a process for obtaining rubber from goldenrod?
12—What was the pen-name of Samuel Clemens?
15—Hang down from exhaustion.
16—What French Revolutionist was assassinated by Charlotte Corday?
19—Who founded Methodism?
21—Make melodious.
22—Rough branch chopped off.
23—Colored.
25—Sea eagle.
26—Stretch across.
27—Declare.
28—Dispatches.
29—Sinks suddenly.
30—Fray.
31—Restaurant worker.
33—Short distance.
35—Obliterate.
37—Great mass of ice.
40—In music, a roulade.
41—Personal pronoun.
42—One of a barbarous Asiatic people.
43—Jumbled type.
45—Sacred city of ancient Egypt.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue).

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

TSAR'S DAUGHTER BORN IN NOTTINGHAM!

Woman And Her Husband Committed To Sessions On Fraud Charge

A woman who was alleged to have hoaxed people into believing she was a daughter of the late Tsar of Russia and the last of the Romanoffs stood in the dock at Dawlish (Devon) police court in mail week.

She was Olga Harding, of Dawlish. With her husband, John Kay Harding, she was committed for trial at Devon Assizes on ten charges of obtaining more than £4,600 by false pretences, says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. T. J. H. Templeman, prosecuting, said when Mr. and Mrs. Harding and family came to Dawlish about 1931 they were apparently people of ample means.

Madame Harding, as she was known, said she was a daughter of the Tsar of Russia and her mother a high personage on the Continent.

"TO RUSSIA IN DISGUISE"

She also stated, said Mr. Templeman, that she was the last of the Romanoffs and that during the war she had stayed in England under an assumed name, and after the assassination of the Tsarist family went to Russia disguised as a very dirty old woman, to get papers and deeds relating to her estates in Russia and elsewhere.

She eventually came to England and began an action to establish her claim to estates in Athens, France, and her "ancestral home" at Lulworth.

Mr. Templeman added that she announced that she would be very rich, and her children, who were princesses, would also be rich. She also said she was the divorced wife of Count Carveski.

"BORN IN NOTTINGHAM"

In July of 1933 there was a coming-of-age gathering at Dawlish, and it was announced and reported in the Press that 21 guns had been fired in Athens, and that the daughter was giving up her title.

Then Mrs. Harding told a Mr. Brett that she was short of money owing to the action in London costing so much. The borrowing had to be kept secret, she said, or she would lose everything.

Mrs. Harding, said Mr. Templeman, now admitted that she was born at Laxton, in Nottingham, and her name was Vamplew. Mr. Harding was a mechanical engineer.

EYE TROUBLES?

Try "EYEVANOE" (Regtd.) The challenged medication of acute and chronic eye-diseases, specially CATABACT. Success Guaranteed. Literature and sample free (Upto Mar.'36) RESEARCH CHEMICAL WORKS Post Box No: 12215. CALCUTTA (B.C.)

WHERE IS SON OF TROTSKY?

Russia's Only Reply; "Not In Prison"

An appeal to the American public by Mme. Trotsky now in Norway, to help her son and daughter-in-law has gained wide publicity in New York.

Mme. Trotsky asserts that the couple are imprisoned in Russia for Trotsky's political activities. She admits having been given an assurance that they are not in person, but adds:

"I have not heard from my son for six months. If not in prison, but adds:

"I have not heard from my son for six months. If not in prison, where is he and where is his wife?

The Soviet Embassy's reply to all questions is: "We have no information to interest you."

He was a canvasser in the cheap musical instrument line, and not easily discouraged. As he knocked at one door he remembered that he had called before and had received a point-blank "No."

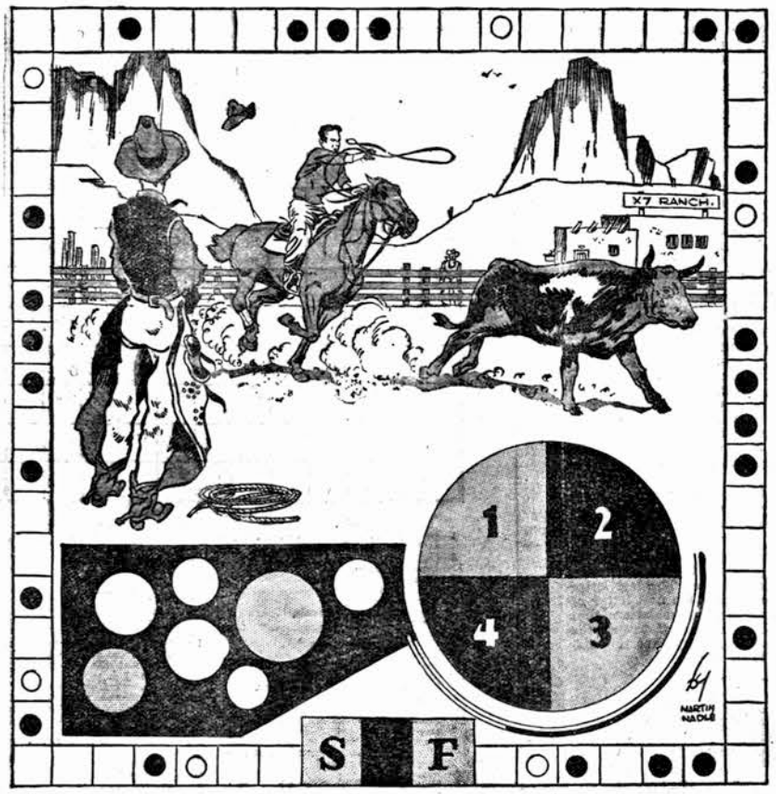
"Oh," remarked the woman who answered his knock, "t'is you again, is it? Come in."

Hopefully he accepted the invitation. Suddenly a door oppened on his right, and he was ushered into a room full of howling children, who redoubled their efforts at the sight of a stranger. The canvasser turned to find the door locked behind him. The woman went on with her work, and an hour later returned to the room.

"Now," she said, "if you still feel convinced that I require more music in the house, you might call again."

The man has not been seen in that street since.

THE GAME OF "ROPING THE STEERS"



You can have your own rodeo right at home by playing the game of "Roping the Steers."

Cut out the accompanying drawing and mount it on cardboard for convenience in handling.

Each player represents a cowboy who tries to lasso and throw as many steers as possible, the one throwing the highest number being the winner.

The game starts with each player in turn using a counter consisting of a small button, closing his eyes and bringing the point of his pencil from the distance of a foot down on the circular space divided into four numbered sections. He tries to land on one of the section to get a number.

Next he closes his eyes and, proceeding as before, tries to bring his pencil down on the panel containing the five white and two shaded circles. If he touches a shaded circle he loses his shot. If he lands on a white circle he moves his counter along the number of squares equal to the number of the area his pencil point first touched. Whenever a player's counter rests on a black dot he throws a steer. If he lands on a blank space, however, he must return to the starting point which is marked with the letter S.

The reward for reaching the finish which is indicated by the letter F is five extra points. Each player reaching the finish must wait for the other participants to finish, as any one of them still have a chance of throwing a greater number of steers and winning the game.

Riddles

WHAT is it that can be put in everyone's right hand that is impossible for him to take out and put in his left hand?

2. In what way are a successful actor and a skyrocket alike?
3. What kind of a fish is best liked by every bird?
4. What is the difference between the sun and a skyrocket?
5. In what way are a river, a winding road and your elbow alike?
6. In what way are a forest and a herd of elephants alike?
7. Why do farmers dislike crows more than all other birds?
8. What is the difference between an elephant and a tree?
9. In what way are a life-long champion and a hard-boiled egg alike?
10. What nation, noted for its persistency, always wins in the end?

(For the solution of these Riddles see page 39.)

The Duplicated Presents

PAMELA received as many presents on her birthday as she is years old. Evidently her family, friends and relatives did not "get together" in purchasing the gifts, for it turned out that a certain number of them, equal to one-half of Pamela's age, were exact duplicates. At first Pamela was greatly dismayed over receiving so many presents alike, but, fortunately, she was able to return each of the duplicates and have the price credited to her account.

The price of each of the returned presents increased one dollar, their total value, plus Pamela's age, being a number that represents her grandfather's age. The average price in dollars of the returned gifts is a number that is one-third of Pamela's age and one-twelfth of the number of her grandfather's years which is four times that of his granddaughter's age.

With these various clues as how quickly you can find both the ages of Pamela and her grandfather, the price of each of the nine returned presents and the total amount that was credited to Pamela's account.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

Acrostic

NOW that the cold winds are sweeping from the north and the ground is covered with ice and snow, Rosie betakes herself to a cozy window seat to renew her acquaintance with her library. Most of the books which Rosie has about her are well-known classics. Their titles are given below.

You have probably read these books, but do you still remember the names of their authors? See if you can write their surnames next to the titles. If you do this correctly, the initial letters will spell the name of a man whose book is found in every library and yet is very rarely, if ever, completely read.

The titles are as follows: 1. The Foolish Virgin. 2. Under Two Flags. 3. Little Women. 4. Hunchback of Notre Dame. 5. The Virginian. 6. An Egyptian Princess. 7. Tarzan of the Apes. 8. Ivanhoe. 9. Vanity Fair. 10. Silas Marner. 11. All Quiet on the Western Front.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39.)

WOMAN WHO FORECASTS WHEAT CROPS

A Remarkable Canadian Personality

The group of London women who were invited to meet Miss Cora Hind, of the "Winnipeg Free Press," was delighted to meet the woman who in Canada many years ago originated the system of forecasting wheat crops and who still issues every September forecasts that prove to be extraordinarily accurate, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Miss Hind was brought up on a farm in Western Canada, where she acquired a knowledge of crops and stock that made her invaluable when she had her first job with a legal firm that negotiated loans to farmers. Then she went into journalism, dealing with agricultural matters generally before she specialised in wheat and began to make her tour of the wheatlands to estimate the yield of the coming harvest.

She would have issued her thirtieth annual forecast last September if she had not had to delegate that duty when she set off last June to visit ten countries in her investigation of European wheat supplies. After her stay of nearly a month in Russia, during which she visited Government and collective farms, and travelled across the wheat-growing districts, she told her own newspaper that she believed Russia, when it had linked up the Volga and the Don by a great canal, might be able to put Canada off the market in five years. While Canadian wheat had to be transported over enormous distances by rail, Russia would have the advantage of down-stream transport, the cheapest of all systems.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Shall we play at hide and seek?"

An American was in China on business. One day, while out for a run in his car, he called at a hotel for a drink, leaving a coolie in charge of his car. Half an hour later he returned and saw no car there.

"Where's my car?" he asked the coolie.

"Me no know," replied the Chinese. "Me can't tell. Me press button an' it went like hell."

* * * *

Little Jones presented himself at the office with a noticeable gap in his upper dentures.

"Hallo!" was the cry. "Had an accident?"

"No" was the reply. "Only a row with the missus."

"What! You surely didn't come to blows?"

"Oh, no!" said Jones. "But next time I gnash my teeth I'll remember to take my pipe out of my mouth."

* * * *

A successful business man, after eight years of absence, alighted at the station of the town of his birth. There was, despite his expectations, no one on the platform whom he knew. No one.

Discouraged, he sought out the stationmaster, a friend since boyhood. To him at least he would be welcome, and he was about to extend a hearty greeting when the other spoke first.

"Hello, George," he said. goin' away?"

* * * *

The man who had taken away Dan's wife approached with an obvious readiness to defend himself; but there was no hostility in Dan's manner.

"About Mary——" the man began.

"She ain't coming back, is she?" Dan demanded.

"No, she doesn't intend to return." Dan's obvious relief made matters easier for him. "What I came to talk to you about was the divorce. She wants you to divorce her."

"I'll do that quick enough," said Dan.

"And now, about damages?"

"You've got a cheek to come here, after taking away my wife, and talk to me like this! Damages and all!"

The other was a little taken aback by this sudden violence.

"Well, the damages is something that has to be settled," he said.

"You take away my wife," Dan began, explosively; but he checked himself. "Oh, all right!" he said. "But, mind you, I won't pay you a penny more than a hundred quid."

"My dear child," said a woman to a young unmarried acquaintance, "you must realize that when one loves, it should be for life. I know what I'm talking about, my dear—I've been married three times."

* * * *

"Did you take little Ikey to the doctor, Rebecca?"

"Yes, and he said it's nothing but heart-burn."

"Heart burn! Gracious! An' ve ain't got 'im covered for fire risk."

* * * *

The two chorus girls were having tea together.

"Do you know," said one, "when the manager asked me my age I couldn't for the life of me remember whether I was twenty or twenty-one."

"What did you say?" asked her friend.

"Oh, I split the difference and said nineteen."

* * * *

The shadows lay thick beneath the trees, and where they were deepest a figure crouched. Suddenly he heard a sound, a light footfall on the grass.

"That you, mate?" he whispered, hoarsely.

"Yes," came the answer.

"What are you doing with that dog?" he muttered, as his burglar partner drew near.

"Why," answered his confederate, "there was nothing worth taking in the house, and it's bad luck to come away without anything, so I pinched the watchdog and these burglar alarms!"

* * * *

Goldberg was strolling down the street when he noticed what he thought was the familiar figure of a friend. Quickening his steps, he came up to the man and slapped him heartily on the back.

To his amazement and confusion he then saw that he had greeted an utter stranger.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," he said, "I thought you were an old friend of mine, Levy by name."

The stranger recovered his wind and replied with considerable heat: "And supposing I were Levy, do you have to hit me so hard?"

"What do you care," retorted Goldberg, "how hard I hit Levy?"

* * * *

The Mose Jacksons had separated. And knowing that Mrs. Jackson was not at home, a neighbour's suspicions were aroused when she saw Mose slip stealthily over the back fence and disappear into the house.

Deciding to investigate, she hurried round to the front gate and met the grass widower emerging with a wash-tub tightly clasped in his arms and trailing a washboard and wringer after him.

"What yo' gwine do wid dem nigguh?" she demanded, suspiciously.

"Pawn 'em," was the emphatic reply. "Dat woman ain't gwine to vamp no other nigguh wid mah weddin' presents!"

* * * *

A man who had dined well thought it was about time he set about getting home. He lurched up to a taxi and asked the driver to drive him to Wimbledon.

"Not on a foggy night like this, was the driver's reply.

"Well, will you drive me for five pounds?" asked the diner-out, holding on to the vehicle for support.

"Nothing less than ten pounds."

"Alri'—ten pounds."

The driver then asked his passenger to wait for a moment while he went to find a man.

"Wha' d'you wan' a man for?"

"To walk in front, of course."

"Don' bother bout that ol' man," replied the fare, arily. "I'll walk in front!"

"Oh, darling, one of the goldfish is in a dreadful way—almost dead! Can it be cured, do you think?"

"H'm, I don't see why not. They cure haddocks, don't they?"

* * * *

Most of little Betty's neighbours have large families, and Betty herself is well supplied with brothers and sisters.

After returning from a visit to her aunt, who had been married only a short time, Betty was asked how many children her auntie had.

"Only one," she answered, quietly. "All the doctor has sent her yet is a sample."

* * * *

He took her in his arms.

"Oh, darling," he murmured. "I love you so! Please say you'll be mine. I'm not rich like Percival Brown. I haven't a car, or a fine house, or a well-stocked cellar; but, darling, I love you, and I cannot live without you!"

Two soft arms stole around his neck and two ruby lips whispered in his ear: "And I love you, too, darling; but—where does this man Brown live?"

* * * *

He was just off on a business trip round the world, and she was seeing him off.

Just before the boat left the dock she clung to him and implored: "My dearest, will you be true to me when you are far away? Promise that you will write to me from every place you visit."

As he kissed her, he asked: "Is it love that prompts you to this, or are you merely collecting foreign postage stamps?"

* * * *

A rather elderly cook was being introduced by her new mistress to the kitchen of the modern flat.

The mistress pointed with pride to the electric cooker, the electric water-heater, the radiator, the automatic refrigerator, the vacuum cleaner, the washing-machine, the steam-drying apparatus, and so on.

At the end of the tour the cook started putting on her outdoor clothes.

"Surely you're not going?" said the mistress.

"I am, ma'am," came the reply. "It's an engineer you want, not a cook!"

* * * *

A man was fined for being drunk. Before he left the dock to pay the money he asked if he could have a receipt, but was refused.

"Your worship," said the man, "do you believe in a day of judgment?"

"Yes."

"Well, on that day it will be said to me, 'Jabez Smith, you got drunk.' 'Yes,' I will answer, 'and I paid my fine.' 'Where's your receipt?' it will be said; and do you think it reasonable that I should be obliged to lose my time by going down to Hades to look for you and your clerk?"

* * * *

A reporter whose work was with ships and shipping news was very popular with all the skippers and seaman he met. His only failing was drink, and on several occasions he had been carried across to America and back because he didn't hear the call of "All ashore!"

This happened so often that whenever he failed to return to h's office no one took much notice.

On one occasion, while visiting a liner he got in a worse state than usual. When he came to he found that the vessel had started on a world tour. He decided to complete the journey.

Two years later, after seeing the world, he returned to London, hastened to h's office, and went straight to his desk.

"Here!" he shouted. "Who the deuce moved my typewriter?"

"Would you like to hear the sports news?"

"Yes, I want to know the results of the match I refereed this morning."

"I wonder why my engagement ring fits you so well."

"Probably because I had it first."

* * * *

From Lancashire comes a story illustrating the sturdy independence of the Northern character.

The town band was parading through the principal streets; the bass drummer, being a small man, had his view of the proceedings obscured by his huge drum. So he went on pounding away oblivious of the fact that h's fellow-musicians had turned up a side street.

"Hey, mister, what's to do?" called out some boys. "Band's gone up Market Street."

"Dom band," replied the individualist. "I know too w'out band."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Duplicated Presents: Pamela is 18 years old and her grandfather is 72. The prices of the nine returned presents are two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten dollars, respectively, the total being dol. 54, which was the amount credited to Pamela's account. The illustration shows Pamela carrying nine packages. This affords the starting clue to the solution.

Riddles: 1, His left elbow. 2, Both rise and become stars. 3. A perch. 4. One rises in the morning and the other at night. 5. Each one can bend. 6. Both are full of trunks. 7. Because the crows give them caws (causes). 8. An elephant carries its trunk and the trunk carries the tree. 9. Neither one can be beaten. 10. Determination.

Acrostic: The names of the authors are: Norris, Ouida, Alcott, Hugo, Wister, Ebers, Burroughs, Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Remarque. The initial letters of the names spell NOAH WEBSTER.

Teacher's Test: (1). The horizontal rows of squares are filled in with numbers as follows: First (top) row—2, 3 and 8. Second row 1, blank and four. Third row—6, 7 and 9. (2) The name of the state is Alabama. (3). The object is a chain, the letters of which word are transposed to spell China. (4). The word "praise" is an anagram of Persia. (5). The animal is a bear. To the word "Bear" add the three letters, A, L and G and rearrange all seven letters to spell Algebra.

Progressive Spelling: Starting with the letter R at the top, the names of the 12 sea creatures are spelled as follows: Roach, Halibut, Trout, Tarbot,—Carp, Perch, Herring,—Cod, Dab, Bass, Sturgeon, Narwhal. The letters that fall in the shaded areas spell WATER.

The Elusive Black Diamond

(Continued from page 9)

Wayne strode quickly, with his hands in the air, until his back was nearly against the shelf where his automatic lay concealed.

Into the vault stepped the two men. Then from within, there sounded a startled oath. The Black Diamond dashed for the door, but, before he reached it, he turned with automatic raised, to fire at the detective-inspector, his face convulsed with rage. But he was too late, for, as he turned, two stabs of flame came from the detective's hand, and the gangster's weapon flew from his grasp under the impact of the heavy bullets. He shook his helpless hand, and with a growl of rage sprang like a maniac across the chamber at the detective.

Dan Wayne slipped his weapon into his pocket as his adversary dashed at him, and dodged the attack for a moment. Then he sprang at his enemy. For a few moments the smash and thuds of heavy blows sounded as they fought up and down the narrow chamber.

Twice The Black Diamond lashed heavy blows, which almost landed on the detective's jaw but each time Dan Wayne managed to evade them. Then the superior strength and skill of the trained man told. Two lightning right-handed blows smashed into the Black Diamond's face. He moved his head instinctively, to dodge the second blow, and Dan Wayne's left smashed upwards in an arc, with the weight of his powerful body behind the sledge hammer-punch. Back snapped the Black Diamond's head, and he sank slowly to his knees, his arms waving in the air in futile efforts.

Dan Wayne slipped a pair of handcuffs on his adversary's wrists, and, pulling a whistle from his pocket, blew three shrill blasts. From the floor above there came the sound of hurrying feet as Fruby and several detectives, led by the Assistant Commissioner, ran down the stairs into the underground chamber. Then, from the safety-vault came four more detectives, dragging with them the two gangsters who had entered it at the Black Diamond's command.

The prisoners were immediately dragged out from the vault to the cars waiting on the road outside.

"Good work, Wayne," commented the Assistant Commissioner, himself emerging from the vault. "You seemed to have achieved what I thought was the impossible. We've got one man upstairs, two more are here. Where's the fourth? Where's the Black Diamond?"

"Here he is, sir," said Dan Wayne, pointing to the prone figure of the criminal, whose limbs were now beginning to move as he showed signs of returning consciousness. "I had to-er-hit him a little, before I could persuade him to come quietly."

He pulled the Black Diamond to his feet, and two of the detectives seized him by the arms and searched him. Then, as returning consciousness began to flood back into the mysterious, criminal's eyes, Dan Wayne tapped him on the shoulder.

"Herman Brancker," he said, "I arrest you on a charge of murder. The murder of Charley Mount and Tim Martin."

"You're clever, aren't you?" snarled the man. "My name's not Brancker. He died in Chicago!"

"That's what you expected us to believe!" jerked Dan Wayne "You can't pull that stuff on us, Brancker. Herman Brancker had the top joint of his trigger-finger shot off. Take a look at your own! Besides, we've got the fingerprints of Brancker on record. The fingerprints of the man who killed in Chicago and who was buried in your name, were different! Moreover,, the dead man, according to the Chicago Police Department, did not have the top of his trigger finger missing! You're smart, Brancker, but you've got to answer for a lot. You showed by your actions that you knew things that only a member of Tim Martin's gang could have known; you had Brancker's portion of the map and his key; and that confirmed it! Take him out, "he ordered", "and don't leave him until he is safely put away. He's dangerous."

They dragged the cursing, struggling man from the vault, and Dan Wayne turned to his Chief

"You'll be surprised, sir, at the contents of the vault, he said

The Assistant Commissioner walked back into the safety-vault and Dan Wayne followed him They stood a moment, looking round the chamber. Against the concrete walls at one and had been stacked heavy boxes containing bullion, and apart from them stood several cases.

"Take a look into those, sir" said the detective-inspector.

The Assistant Commissioner lifted the lid from one of the cases and stared within. He put his hand inside and pulled from the interior a heavy object wrapped in a green-baize cloth. He unfolded the cloth revealing a solid silver image of a dancing girl and stood staring at it in amazement.

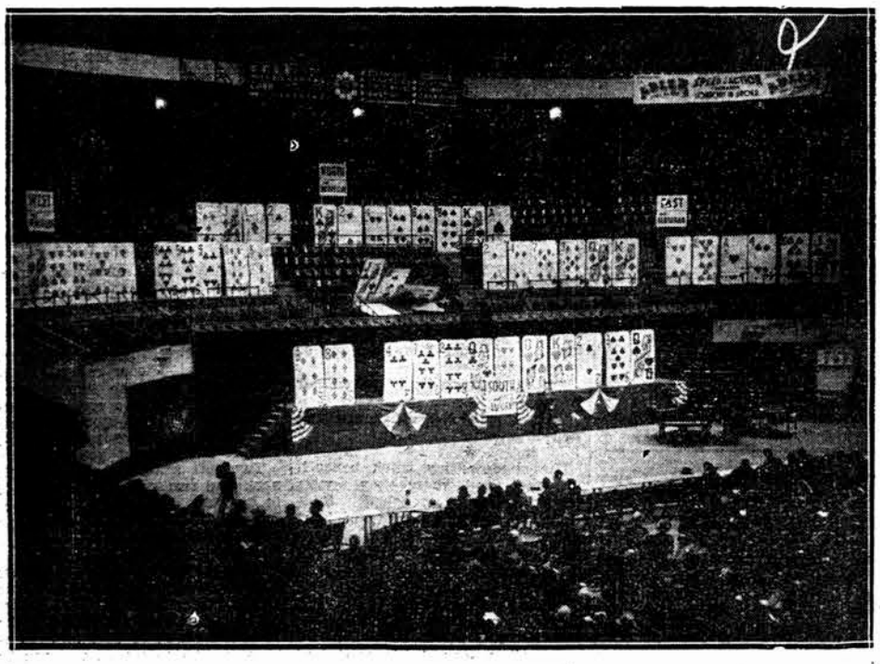
"The Tanbranter collection!" he exclaimed. "So this is where it got to!"

"That and many others," said Dan Wayne, "but the only thing that matters to me—"

"Is," interjected the Assistant Commissioner with a smile—"that you've caught the Black Diamond!"

(The End)

INVISIBLE PLAYERS STAGE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNEY



For the benefit of the Kibitzers, of whom there were several thousand on hand, the final sitting of the International Bridge Tournament, in which the French team that holds the Championship of Europe and the American four aces, who hold most of the team titles on this side of the Atlantic, were the players, was held in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Dec. 23, and, although the players themselves were not visible, the hands they played were. The teams were in a quiet room, far from the madding throng; but each hand in every deal was portrayed in the main arena by big cards, which were moved about by men, walking with them. The cards were played to the centre of the stage, and tricks were dropped in pile, as the picture illustrates.
The last eight deals of the 300-hand match were played in the Garden; and, portrayed in the arena by the seven-foot cards, propelled by man-power. The American four aces won the match, being 2,810 points ahead at the completion of the 300th hand. The American team comprised Michael J. Gottlieb, Captain; David Burnstine, Howard Schenken and a number of substitutes for Oswald Jacoby, who is ill. The team of Parisians opposing were, Baron Robert de Nexon, Captain; Pierre Albarran, Georges Rousset and Sophicle Venizelos..

CRICKET AS ENGLAND PLAYED IT 200 YEARS AGO

In July, 1934, the Vine Cricket Club celebrated the bi-centenary by playing a match in the dress and according to the customs of 200 years ago. Lady spectators wore 18th century dresses, and gentlemen in red, blue and green velvet, cravats and three-cornered hats, smoked churchwardens and quaffed pints of ale. We are indebted to the publication "Kent Tells the World" for the interesting illustration of the match given above.

SITE FOR RESERVE BANK

Municipality Agree To Sell Vacant Plot At Mint Road

The Reserve Bank of India has agreed with the Bombay Municipality for the purchase of the municipal land vacant at the junction of Mint Road and Bazar Gate Street, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards for erecting their own building at a cost of Rs. 9 lacs.

The Bank has deposited Rs. 90,000 with the Municipality and the balance of Rs. 8,10,000 will be paid on the completion of sale. The price offered is Rs. 150 per square yard.

G. I. P. RY'S. SUCCESS IN SUIT

Decree For Rs. 12,438-12 Passed Against Kalyan Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 29

A decree for Rs. 12,438-12-0, with costs, and interest at six per cent. annum on the decretal amount from July 5 1932, has been passed by Mr. L. G. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge of Thana, in favour of the G. I. P. Railway in the suit in which the Kalyan Municipality was sued by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the refund of house-tax illegally recovered from 1921 to 1931 on properties situated outside the Municipal limits.

NEW ZEALAND MAKE 368 RUNS

M. C. C. Reply With 289 For 6 In First Innings Of Third Test

(SPECIAL CABLE)

KINGSLAND, Feb. 29.

In the third unofficial test match, between New Zealand and M.C.C., which commenced yesterday, New Zealand, batting first, had scored 362 for nine at the close of yesterday's play and were all out, to-day, for 368 (Comb 74, Elmes 99, Baxter four 86.)

The M.C.C. made 289 for six, when stumps were drawn to-day. (Barber, who played a stodgy innings contributed 93, including five fours in a stay at the wicket for 178 minutes.)

With Parks who scored 65, he added 107 runs for the second wicket. Hardstaff, whose play was characterised by lively driving, hooking and leg-glancing, remained not out with 57.

DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD

Taxi-Drivers Protest Against Police Chief's Orders

The taxi drivers are out to defy the order of the Commissioner of Police to fix six-annas-a-mile rate from the 1st of April next.

A meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union was held on Friday afternoon in Jinnah Hall, when a resolution was passed to refuse to comply with the order of the Commissioner of Police to change meters to six annas a mile.

The Union has issued circulars to all drivers to make a resolute stand as the six annas rate cuts them both ways.

It would not procure them enough customs, they urge, to enable them to pay heavy taxation or meet their expenses according to the statistics submitted to the Commissioner of Police.

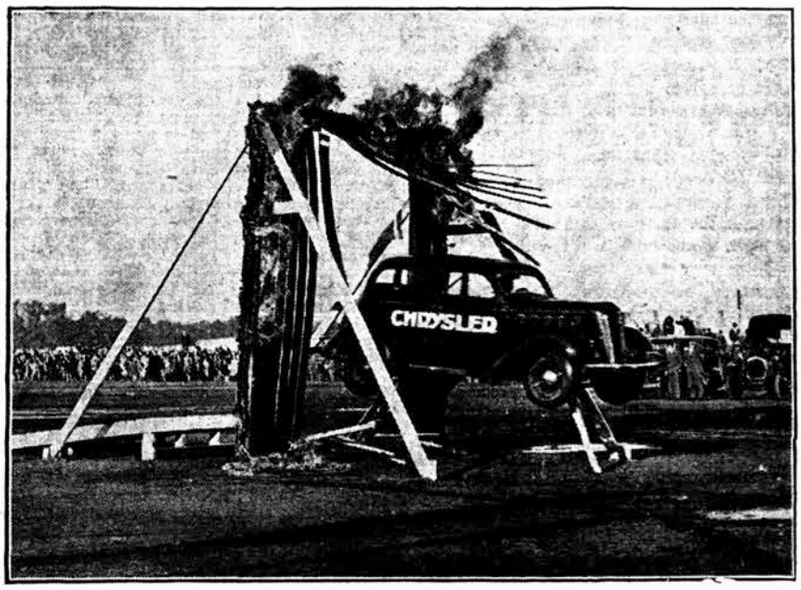
The following statement has been issued by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Hon. Gen. Secretary, Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union.

"The taxi drivers and owners of Bombay have taken a resolute stand after due decision to refuse to ply for hire as per notification of the Police Commissioner at Six-Anna-Rate which is a double edged sword cutting both ways, viz., not procuring for them enough custom according to their estimate and also not making it possible for them to pay the heavy taxation or meet their expense according to their statistics.

"The Union has issued a notice to all the taxi drivers and owners to refuse to comply with the Police orders to put the metres on to Six Annas."

Under the auspices of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan a charitable dispensary for the use of the members of the Pathare Kshatriya caste will be opened at Zirad (Taluka Alibag District Kolaba) at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday when Dr. Raghunath Kashinath Mhatre Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality will preside.

The "Chrysler" Dare-Devil Drivers ARE COMING TO BOMBAY!



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MISHAP TO GOODS TRAIN

Engines Derailed And Badly Damaged On B.N. Railway Line

The Assistant Transportation Officer, Chakradharpur, B. N. Rly. wires under date February 29.

At about 9/15 hrs. of February 28 while Number 384 Up goods train, working double headed, was proceeding from Barajamda to Gua station on the Bajkharswan Gua Branch, both engines got derailed at mile 243/15 between Darajamda and Gua stations, as also the four leading wheels of an empty waggon No. 8448 which was next to the trailing engine. Both engines were badly damaged as also was the permanent way.

The line is blocked but will probably be cleared by 16 hours today. Number 90 Up Rajkharswan Gua mixed on February 28, terminated at Barajamda and returned from there as 89 down mixed.

Transhipment of passengers and mails only will be done at the site to-day.—A. P.

HAJ DAY DECISION SEQUEL

Muslim M. L. As. Not To Attend Assembly Session On Wednesday

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

The Muslim members of the Assembly including Moulvi Syed Martuza Sahib Bahadur, Syed Ghulam Bhik Naviang, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. H Essak Sait, Qazi Ahmad Kazmi, Mr. Sadiqali Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim, Maulvi Sadi-ur-Zaman, Sir Mohammad Yakub, Mr Azhar Ali and Mr. Umrali Shah, have decided not to attend the sitting of the Assembly on March 4 when general discussion on the budget takes place, as a protest against the decision not to declare the Haj Day as a holiday for the Assembly.—United Press.

It has been decided to hold a Local Authorities Conference at Nagpur on March 1 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M B Niyogi.

It is announced that the Farah Rud, a considerable river in Western Afghanistan, has been bridged for motor traffic.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Almighty's Microphone

Though nobody has so far been able to find its exact location, all of us are supposed to have a sort of conscience. It is the seat of justice, the altar of rectitude, in fine—the microphone of the Almighty! It is used as the highest tribunal of appeal in our anatomy, inspite of its invisible nature. Constantly we hear voices raised to it in supplication, and though the Oracle is often mute or though Nelson-like it even sometimes turns the blind eye, still all of us stick to our faith in that semi-divine institution. It is, perhaps, because, as I have already observed, it is the mouth-piece of God, who, inspite of the efforts of atheists, rationalist, and nihilists is yet in His heaven, as old chap Browning said,—though, parenthetically, nothing seems to be right with the world to-day! Conscience therefore, has always been a thing very dear to purists, moralists, Pecksniffs and Mrs. Grundies. From the earliest times they have succeeded in making of conscience, the biggest human complex, a sort of super-fetish lodged within us since our infancy. The followers of Freud have done their best to 'debunk' conscience, by dismissing it as the 'accumulated excrescence of ages.' Conscience, however, yet reigns supreme, even if it may not always govern.

* * * *

Peccavi!

Conscience is reputed to be 'the still, small voice, within,' which like an alarm clock, while ordinarily very silent, rings out it's warning at the appropriate hour. And like the alarm clock, it does its services mostly by mornings and nights—on the morning after the night out, when you are roused by the hammering in your head, or on those nights when you lie awake and tossing by that bad tooth-ache, or by that bout of indigestion. Then it is that all your past sins of omission and commission crowd in battalions upon your brain, and make a good text for Dame conscience. Then that 'still small voice' swells into a veritable crescendo of condemnation, till we positively feel like King Richard:

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
"And every tongue brings in a several tale,
"And every tale condemns me for a villain.

This utter, abject, feeling of self-reprobation is an awfully bad affair, especially when the arms of Morpheus refuse to soothe you.

Not until you have made a befitting expiation before that flaming vision, not until you have delivered yourself in sack-loth and ashes, unto her mercy, not until you have promised to undo all the big wrongs you have committed in your little life, will the vice-like grip of conscience leave you. And when you get up next day, you feel like a criminal reprieved from the gallows, remorsefully crying 'Peccavi!' 'Peccavi'!

* * * *

Atonement

Then the mighty task of atonement begins, which provides the chief fun for cynics like myself. Diverse are devil's ways, and as diverse are the paths that lead to expiation. Fortunately for most sinners—and who among us is not?—the religions of the world have built a royal road to the city of Restitution. The priesthood is the toll-keeper, and provided you pay their requisite dues,—they are carefully graded according to the enormity of your sins—you are assured of your safe passage. Then you are quits with your conscience, the still small voice lies hushed, and armed with your 'chits,' you can thenceforth sleep in peace and even look serenely to the day of the eternal sleep.

There are certain people however, who are not satisfied with this kind of vicarious peace-making with their conscience. Theirs is the nagging, persistent variety, which does not rest satisfied until the victim has made a personal "amende honourable." Hence we find so many persons sending cheques to those whom they might have defrauded—oh, ever so little, —years ago. Some years ago an Oxford den sent to the Railway Company a cheque for £50, which he considered due from him as freight on books carried regularly without payment, which books he had just discovered were not considered 'passenger's luggage.' And recently the Commissioner of New York has received a one dollar note from an anonymous person in respect of a tram fare, plus interest, which he 'bilked' in 1901!!

* * * *

Plaster Saints

I do hope with all my heart, that I for one shall never be stung by such twinges. For, to go in a reminiscent mood, the fares I have 'bilked' from trams, buses and railways in my unregenerate days, will certainly not be covered by a one dollar note. If I add to that the peppermints, the cinema shows, etc. etc. which I 'manoeuvered' while a kid, well, its restitution to-day will very nearly land me on the footpath! No, I must never allow conscience to make a coward of me, and rob me of my hard-earned shekels.

By the way, a cynic cannot help noting the very curious fact that the reparations paid as conscience money, generally amount to a very trifling sum. Considering that so many big hauls are reported every day, the money that is voluntarily returned is really insignificant. It seems almost, that the conscience money is only a gesture to God, a sop thrown to the call of piety. Such things moreover are particularly noticeable, when some revivalist movement like the Oxford Group Movement is abroad, or when Christmas or Easter is approaching near. The fine fervour is usually satisfied by a little seasonal salve, and a small cheque puts one on the right side of one's conscience. It is more of a prick, than a jab or a real stab that conscience seems to be giving to those plaster saints.

* * * *

Conscience Fund

There are really great possibilities of raising a good revenue by exploiting this conscience business. States which find big deficits in their budgets—and which modern state does not?—can start a 'conscience crusade' to help its exchequer. And as a matter of fact, the United States, already has a fund called 'conscience fund.' in which such contributions are paid. The fund in fact, has been in existence for more than a century now, and Uncle Sam has netted a good many fishes during this period. The most notable catch has been when a sum of 80,000 dollars was received with a very revealing epistle. "I have hesitated about sending all this money,' it said, "because I think it does not really belong to the Government," (Isn't this a nasty stab? But to proceed) "but conscience has given me no rest un'il I have consummated the fourfold return of the money. I originally stole. May every thief understand the awfulness of the sin of stealing, is the sincere wish of a penitent".

And so Amen!

She wanted to be in the beauty chrous, so she wrote an application, enclosed her photograph, and was asked to go for an interview.

Imagine her surprise when she was told by the manager that she was too late.

"Is the position filled, then?" she asked.

"No," replied the manager; "I mean that you should have come when you had your photograph taken."

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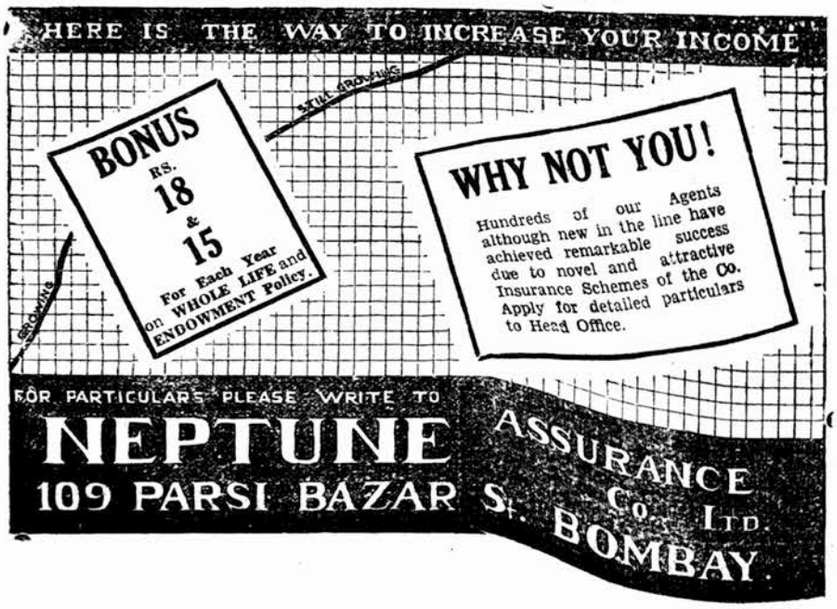
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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

The Assembly Storm

D'scussion on the Railway Budget was concluded during the week, and the Government of India's Budget proposals for 1936-37 were presented on Friday. They will come for detailed attention in the next week. The Railway Member was inundated by a number of suggestions regarding improvement in the various spheres of his department. Though all the demands for grants were passed, Government did not get the best of the debate. A number of cut motions were passed, chief among them being Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's motion regarding the financial policy of the Railway Board, Mr. A. C. Dutt's motion regarding the grievances of third-class passengers and Mr. Giri's demand about justice to Ra lway staff.

The 'piece de resistance' of the week was, however, provided by the memorable passage at arms over Sir James Grigg's reply to a question of Lala Sham Lal, which the Finance Member characterised as a "gross misrepresentation of what actually occurred." Not content with th's, he gave a regular homily to the Honourable Members against their giving publicity to "all kinds of unfounded and improper complaints from subordinate Government servants." Sir James is, of course, well-known for his overbearing attitude, but this whole-sale reflection upon the House was very keenly resented, and an adjournment motion was duly tabled. Unfortunately, it was talked out, but the various speeches made left no doubt about the depth of the feelings roused by the Government's attitude—Sir Henry Craik also justifying his colleague's attitude. It is evident that the relations between the Treasury Benches and the non-official side are not going to be improved by this latest display of official hauteur.

Indian Cricket Team which will be touring England shortly under the Captaincy of Maharajkumar of Vijianagram.

Piquant Situation

The present Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council will remain of some historic importance, as this is the first time that a budget only for the Presidency proper was presented, the finances of Sind being left in a somewhat inchoate stage to be managed by the new dispensation. In his address to the Council on Monday, H. E. the Governor, so to say, gave the official farewell to the Sind bloc, who have been Government's staunchest ally through thick and thin. The anomaly lies in the fact that Sind members have yet the right to vote on the budget, as their final exit takes place only on the first of April. The whole issue was raised in an adjournment motion tabled by the member for Karachi, to discuss the Government's failure to place before the House the Sind Budget for 1936-37. This motion was talked out, but the subject matter was immediately brought forth in the form of a point of order. The situation was really piquant, but it was ultimately ingeniously solved by the President who ruled that "technically and constitutionally the weight was on the non-official side of the House, and administratively and reasonably the weight was on the side of the Government." This fifty-fifty decision seems to have satisfied everybody and so the House is now engaged upon the discussion of the budget.

Two Events

Two events of importance during the last week were the opening of the new building of the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram conducted by the Hindu Womens Rescue Home Society by Lady Brabourne, and the celebrations of the centenary of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhansa. The Society was founded eight years ago and is rendering great services in the cause of suffering womanhood. Their record of work is imposing, nearly a thousand women and children being reclaimed and succoured by the Ashram so far with the opening of the new Home, the Society enters upon an era of greater utility and activity.

The centenary celebration of Shri Ramkrishna was almost an international affair, tributes to him being paid from as far away as Brazil. For though Shri Ramkrishna was born and died a Hindu, he transcended all religious barriers. As M. Romain Rolland said: "In him thou was verily I." The local celebrations were held at the Ramkrishna Ashram at Khar, where a number of distinguished people were gathered to pay homage to the departed saint whose mission is yet being fortunately continued by a number of his disciples.

The Kathakali

The Kathakali dancers paid a farewell visit to the city during the week, and gave some programmes under the presidency of the Mayor, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. It is evident that they have created a lot of interest in the ancient art, which it is hoped will lead to a revival of Indian dancing.

A London message says: Supplementary estimates provide £25,000 for King George's funeral, including £7,000 for entertaining royal and other overseas guests and allowances for servants and the hire of cars.

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Rivalli Wins Byculla Club Cup

Mr. Ardeshir's Colt Records Two Cup Victories Within Eight Days

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Byculla Club Cup Day was shorn of its pageantry this year owing to the observation of Court mourning, but the attendance was larger than usual. Backers had the worst of exchanges as no fewer than six outsiders prevailed in a programme of nine events.

Mr. A. Khairaz, who has experienced a lean time, brought off a double with Fiery Face and Al Ghazi. His delight at winning the Turf Club Cup was reflected in his countenance when he proudly led in Fiery Face after a well-merited victory.

To win two cups with the same horse within a period of eight days is a very rare achievement and Mr. A. C. Ardeshir must be complimented on the success of his great stayer Rivalli. When the Australian gelding prevailed over Mas d'Antibes in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup, many people believed that the Bhopal horse would have his revenge in the Byculla Club Cup, forgetting the fact that the son of Zionist, had a very hard race last Friday. Wilson gave Mas d'Antibes all the assistance necessary yesterday and was in no way to blame for his narrow defeat again. Hutchins rode a clever race on Rivalli, making his own pace all the way. Complete and Mas d'Antibes delivered strong challenges near home but Rivalli hung on gamely to score by a short head. Although Rivalli was at long odds, the public cheered the owner, jockey and horse after the outstanding event. Roy Higgins, the trainer deserves a pat on the back for turning out the colt in such fine fettle.

Sarsam who set a merry pace was impossible for the downfall of the topweights in the Turf Club Cup. In an exciting struggle Fiery Face got up to beat Jahan Ara and Tamin by a narrow margin. Hamra Nafea who carried the Kolhapur livery finished last.

SELBY'S GREAT DASH.

Selby who is at the peak of his form, steered Pin Money to success in the Lloyd Handicap. The mare who is a slow beginner, was handled to perfection by the Australian light weight.

BOTH DAILY DOUBLE AND TREBLE WON.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 1,848 and the Daily Treble Rs. 2,473 to those who spotted the correct combination.

One lucky punter brought off a Rs. 5 win double with Raghubeer and Aurangzebe, which earned him Rs. 1,279.

SOLD FOR A SONG

Messrs. A. Khairaz and Ahmadbhoy have purchased Columbian, Garter Princess and Minnow from the Maharajah of Kashmir. The three horses I understand were sold for Rs. 6,000, which is a splendid bargain.

THE TOWN PLATE (Div. II).
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,500: Second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI 8-7 Wilson 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNA 9-1 Cook 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SUNSPOT 8-0 Britt 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's DANGER 8-13 Blyth 4

Won by: Hd. Sht. Hd. Sht. Hd.
Time 1 m. 37 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for Win: and Rs. 17. Rs. 60 and Rs. 37 for Places.
All Ran.
Favourite: Al Ghazi (8-7).
Winner trained by: Owner.

THE MORLAND PLATE (Div. II).
DISTANCE—1 MILE

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-6 Burns 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GLEN GOWAN 8-7 Wilson 2
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY 8-8 Scanlan 3
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA 8-0 Whiteside 4

Won by: 1/2 length, neck. Hd.
Time: 1 m. 42 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 116 for Win and Rs. 34, Rs. 55 and Rs. 16 for Places.
All Ran.
Favourite: Flinty (8-8).
Winner trained by: Mahomedalli.

THE MORLAND PLATE (Div. I).
DISTANCE—1 MILE

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 8-2 Whiteside 1
Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 8-6 Selby 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GARTER PRINCESS 9-1 Sibbritt 3
Messrs. D. M. Bhosle, D. A. Surve and M. S. Hakim's PRATAP SINHA 8-4 Cook 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length, head.
Time: 1 min. 41 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 232 for win, and Rs. 44, Rs. 15 and Rs. 26 for places.
All ran.
Favourite: Sherwood (8-6).
Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE MANTON PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8-6 Wilson 1
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 8-4 Cook 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REDRESS 8-12 Blyth 3
Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE Brace 4

Not Run.—Woolworth 8-6.
Won by 1-1|2 lengths, neck short-head.
Time.—1min. 13-4|5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 206 for win, Rs. 48, Rs. 49 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE LLOYD HANDICAP.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II which have not won a race value Rs. 20,000 or over.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 8-4 Selby 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MYRON 7-5 Cook 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's WOOLWORTH 8-4 Burn 3
Mr. R. Higgins' LE MONT CHEVALIER 8-4 Britt 4

Not Run:—Hesperitus 8-7 and Dr. Strabismus 8-12.
Won by 2 lengths, 3|4 length, 1|2 length.
Time.—1min. 39 4 5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 28 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.
DISTANCE—1-3|4 MILES.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000; or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 12,000, from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE 7-7 Simmons 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHANARA 8-12 Wilson 2
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's TAMIM 8-4 Brace 3
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's GHAFLAH 8-0 Whitside 4

All ran.
Won by neck, short-head, short-head.
Time.—3mins. 20secs.
First tote paid Rs. 186 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 17 and Rs. 52 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.
DISTANCE—1-3|4 MILES.

A Cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 25,500, from the Fund Winner, the Cup and Rs. 17,000; second, Rs, 6,000; third, Rs. 2,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RIVALLI 8-10 G. Hutchins 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's COMPLET 8-4 W. Sibbritt 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's MAS d'ANTIBES 9-5 Wilson 3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 8-5 Burn 4

All ran.
Won by short-head, head, 2-1|2 lengths.
First tote paid Rs. 120 for win, Rs. 44, Rs. 46 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-4 Cook 1
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL, 8-0 Burn 2
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 7-7 Graham 3
Prince Aly Khan's BAY MONK 8-4 Munro 4

Not Run:—Zuyder Zee 9-7, and Chou Rose 7-11.
First tote paid Rs. 31 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE 7-12 Whittle 1

THE TOWN PLATE (Div. I).
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE AZIZ 8-4 ..... Brace 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 9-7 Wilson 3
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM 8-5 Cook 4

Not Run:—No Limit 7-0.
First tote paid Rs. 274 for win, Rs. 91, Rs. 73 and Rs. 43 for places.
Winner trained Mahmood Talib

"Two Hearts In Waltz Time" at the Wellington—Frances Day and Carl Brisson.

TROPICAL EXPRESS AT THE CAPITOL

Enthusiasm For The Non-Stop-Revue Remain Undiminished

The Capitol drew a crowded house again on Friday night when Prof. Doorlay's Non-Stop Revue was staged. The very fact that the Tropical Express has had a run of 124 nights in this Theatre clearly shows its immense popularity. True to its tradition every item on the programme was enthusiastically received by the audience. For nearly three hours the audience was entertained to a variety of dances and music, balancing feats, juggling and comic interludes. Some of the feats were as amazing as the dances were charming.

Prof. Doorlay will definitely bid farewell to India on Wednesday. Those who have not seen the Non-Stop Revue yet, would do well to take the first opportunity of paying a visit to the "Capitol."

FIFTH TEST IN AFRICA

(SPECIAL CABLE).

DURBAN: Feb. 28.

The fifth and final Test Match between South Africa and Australia began to-day in muggy weather. The sky was overcast. Attendance numbered 3,000.

South Africans won the toss and elected to bat. At the close of the play South Africans had made 199 runs for the loss of 8 wickets.

The play was stopped half-an-hour earlier on the appeal for bad light being upheld. The game was not interesting, the batsmen being completely tied up by Grimmett's bowling.

Scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA: (1st Innings).

Siedle c Fingleton, b Grimmett	36
Wade c Richardson, b Grimmett	26
Mitchell c and b Grimmett ..	10
Nourse l.b.w., b Grimmett	50
Viljoen (not out)	42
Harvey c Oldfield, b McCormick	28
Langton st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	1
Balaskas st. Oldfield, b Grimmett	2
Crisp b Grimmett	0
Vanderwerwe (not out)	0
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wickets)	199

FALL OF WICKETS:—44 for 1; 57|2; 124|3; 125|4; 178|5; 183|6; 199|7 and 199|8.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Cricket's Call For Organisation

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

It is very pleasing to hear that all those cricketers who have been selected to tour England next summer have consented to join the team. Of course, it was expected that most of the invitees would accept the honour with joy. Whatever the doubt was centred round C. K. Nayudu who many people thought would take umbrage at the shabby treatment meted out to him by the all-India selectors during the last Australian visit to this country and refuse to play second fiddle to Vizianagaram. Knowing as I do that great sportsman. I was certain that he would do what was in the best interests of Indian cricket.

NAYUDU'S SPORTSMANSHIP

By accepting the invitation, Nayudu has given conclusively evidence of his self-sacrificing spirit. There were several Indian Princes who were so much annoyed with the ways of the Board of Control that they offered to bear the cost of a separate tour to England under the captaincy of Nayudu. But the latter must have felt that such a step would symptoms of political exasperation not only be derogatory to the interests of the official team but would also expose the unhealthy rivalry and bitterness of feelings among Indian players in the eyes of the world abroad. So "C.K." subordinated his personal ambitions and desires and did what was right by his country. All honour to him for his self-effacing conduct.

WHAT THE BOARD OF CONTROL DESERVE.

That does not, however, exculpate the Board of Control and the selectors from the blame of which they have made themselves guilty. On the other hand, it shows them in a worse colour than before. They threw down his brother, C. S., and Bhaya of Indore as they are his favourites, and selected two players from Madras who were not even mentioned before in this connection. Cricketers all over the country should do well to remember these gentlemen and see that they never get any responsible position in Indian sports in future.

THANKS FOR SMALL MERCIES.

It is gratifying to learn that the President of the Board of Control has accepted the inevitable with regard to the L.B.W. law. They would have been wiser not to have raised the point at all. Let us hope that our boys will get used to the new code at the shortest possible time and give a true and glorious account of themselves in England. Bombay has the good fortune in having three representatives in the team in L. P. Jai, V. M. Merchant and D. D. Hindlekar. The way the wind was blowing against Bombay, I did not expect this modicum of justice. Our thanks are, therefore, doubly due to the selectors for their belated compliment to our agitation.

BOMBAY'S QUADRANGULAR

The Bombay Quadrangular Tournament Committee have just announced their fixtures for the ensuing year. The Muslims meet the Hindus in the first match on December 19, 20 and 21, to be followed by the second between the Parsis and the Europeans on December 22, 23 and 24. The final match between the winners of these two will be played on December 26, 27, 28 and 29.

While regretting the continuance of this Communal Tournament, I cannot help congratulating the Tournament Committee on their wise decision to put back the Tournament by three weeks from its usual period. The time they have fixed is by far the most suitable from climatic and seasonal points of view. If the Board of Control could arrange to finish the Inter-Provincial matches to fit in the final with the above Tournament, they would ensure the greatest success for the Ranji Trophy. Will the authorities concerned look into the matter early?

INDIANS' CLAIM.

By the way, I would call upon the representatives of the Indian Gymkhanas on the Quadrangular Committee to see that the office-bearers for the ensuing year are elected from their ranks. Europeans have monopolised these positions from the day the Tournament was inaugurated. They have had quite a long run. It is therefore high time that the sons of the soil get an executive hand in the management.

WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE?

Now I want to ask what the Bombay Cricket Association is doing. Last year there was a talk of organising Bombay cricket on a regular and sound basis. Instead of having the time-worn friendly matches between the Gymkhanas and Clubs, tournaments on the League system were to be introduced. In fact, a very handsome trophy had been offered to popularise and commemorate the event. But nothing further was done. The excuse was that the Gymkhanas and Clubs concerned had already booked their annual engagements. If the B. C. A. were to wait again, I am afraid the tournament will never come.

I would, therefore request the Honorary Secretary to get busy soon. There is already a talk of converting the "Times of India" Shield from the knock-out to a League Tournament. This office tournament is said to be a big handicap against the inauguration of the Club League. But I do not think so. What the B.C.A. should do is to allocate certain portions of the season for particular tournaments. The office League, for instance, may be played off, before the Club League starts, so that the players engaged in the former may be released altogether to take part in the latter, or vice versa. Where there is a will, there is a way. Will A. A. A. Fyzee buck up?

REMOVE THE SLUR.

There is one more very important point to which the B.C.A. could pay their attention with great profit to Bombay, nay Indian cricket, and that is the formation of an Umpires' Association or Board or whatever else you would like to call it. Our umpiring is a disgrace to Indian cricket. Jack Ryder, the Australian skipper, said so, though in a veiled language, and everybody else would agree with him. Without good umpiring, best matches and best teams might be slaughtered. There have been occasions when bat-blind or stone-deaf umpires have been allowed to murder games on the Azad Maidan. This long-standing defect should be removed as early as possible.

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VITEX GROWS NEW HAIR FOR YOU

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Vitex supplies the ten natural essential constituents of healthy hair cells in a colloidal form. It is so easily and completely absorbed by the scalp as if it had been manufactured in the body itself and stimulates the hair [illegible] Vitex [illegible] ing activity [illegible] Vitex [illegible] hair [illegible] grows healthy, [illegible] even in [illegible] that [illegible] long since been abandoned to baldness.

It takes only 3 minutes a day and yet in that short time it performs wonders. Dandruff disappears in less than eight days, hair stops falling and new hair appear on bald patches. Vitex is equally beneficial to both men and women.

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NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Gold Slightly Better But Silver Unchanged

WHEAT EASY AND OTHER COMMODITIES FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, February 29

On Saturday, cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

New York cotton was fairly steady but price movements were narrow. The absence of definite developments in the Administration Tax Programme restricted business.

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER

London gold was slightly better but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet. Linseed and Jute as well as Rubber were unchanged and featureless.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 29

Previous closing	10.41
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.45
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 29

Previous closing	5.60
To-day's opening	5.58
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.58
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 190

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 29

Cotton was moderately active on scattered buying but with outside interest lacking prices could make little headway. Some trade buying was in evidence but in the absence of definite developments in the administration tax programme traders hesitated to follow up advances and business was rather restricted.

Trading in July commenced at 10.41 bs. unchanged from previous closing. Prices rose moderately on some trade buying with contracts generally scarce in the absence of pool sales but thereafter movements were negligible and after fluctuating irregularly in a very narrow market finally July closed at 10.45 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 29

The following were the opening rates:—

March (11.15/11.15) 11.17/11.17
May (10.73/10.77) 10.77/10.77
July (10.36/10.37) 10.41/10.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American March (5.62) 5.73
American May (5.69) 5.67
Egyptian March (8.36) 8.36
Egyptian May (8.32) 8.36

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 29

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 29

On the money market as a result of the Government's recent announcement of its intention to increase offerings of Treasury Bills from 35 to 45 millions it will pay one-thirty-four pence for this week's accommodation against one-twenty-four previously.

Commodities markets were quiet. Wall Street was irregular.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 29

Previous closing	4.99 1/8
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99 1/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 29

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99 3/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 29

Previous closing	74.66
To-day's opening	74.66
To-day's closing	74.69
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 1/8 and then rose to 4.99 3/16, movements thereafter remaining very small.

Franc opened at 74.66 and stood steady with slight variations finally closing at 74.69.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 29

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 3/4d
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 29

Gold per ounce (27-1-1) £7-1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 29

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 29

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 3/8) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.73) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (92.18) 92.15
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 29/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 29

The market was closed to-day.

RETURNED DEPORTEE SENTENCED

No Evidence To Support Serious Allegations Made By Police Officer

Sensational allegations were made by Deputy-Inspector A. F. Chowdhury of the Nagpada Police before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar in a case in which Maddan alias Maddankhan, a returned deportee, was sentenced to 18 months' R. I. by the Magistrate.

The Police officer stated that the accused was an associate of Puttan Hassan, that he came over to Bombay on the same day. Puttan was hanged and that he received information that some Police officers and the elder brother of the person "whom Puttan had murdered," would be murderously assaulted.

The accused, on the other hand, while admitting that he was a returned deportee, denied the allegations made by the Police officer and stated that he was a friend of Puttan and was on his way to his friend's funeral on February. 18 last.

The Magistrate, however, did not wish to presume things against the accused person without sufficient data.

"There is no positive evidence," he said, "that Maddankhan came to Bombay for that purpose and I do not wish to presume things against the accused."

With regard to the charge framed against him, the Magistrate gave a sentence as stated above, upon the accused's own admission.

Under the joint auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, Tarun Mandal, and Lokamanya Seva Sangh, a condolence meeting to mourn [illegible]'s death will be held [illegible]

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 29

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 72 3/8 and May 72 1/8. Speculative interest was entirely dormant owing to disappointing advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 29

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 1/4. Prices showed steadier tendency on some local buying but outside participation was absent.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 29

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£212 1/2 buyers £212 3/4 sellers. Easy) closed
Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Very steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

SILVER CABLES

London, Feb 29

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Market quiet and not much doing."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 paid) £19 1/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop March (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning March (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 3/8 paid and buyers
April June (7 7/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and value

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal February (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 29

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 29

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 29

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 56 3/4) dol 58 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/8) dol 34 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 63 1/4) dol 62 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 127 3/4) dol 129 1/4

MUSLIM LEAGUE

Sir Wazir Hassan To Preside Over Bombay Session

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

The Council of the All India Muslim League met under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and elected Sir Wazir Hassan, ex-Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court as President of the next annual session of the League to be held in Bombay.—A. P.

POLICE OFFICER IN WITNESS BOX

Prosecution Evidence In Trunk Murder Case

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Saturday afternoon further prosecution was recorded in what is known as the Trunk Murder Case, in which Ratilal Virchand Shah, a diamond broker, and his brother Shantilal Virchand Shah, a student, stood charged with the murder of Kanyalal Amritlal Shah, a City broker, on December 22 last.

Kanakalatabai Surendranath, a Bengali woman, in her reposition stated that she was residing on the second floor of a building at Abdul Rehman Street and that the two accused, were staying on the third floor. At about 7-30 on the day of the incident she saw the second accused, coming down the stairs dressed in chocolate coloured coat and pant. On seeing him she went up to the door and asked him where he was going and he replied that he was going out of Bombay. Next day she left for Calcutta, where she made a statement to the Calcutta police.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, counsel for the accused, witness stated that it was twenty-six days after she reached Calcutta that the police went to her and recorded her statement.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Rao Saheb S. K. Dere, Inspector, Princess Street Police Station, next gave evidence for the prosecution. He stated that on December 23 last on receipt of some information he went to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime Branch) where he saw the two accused and the taxi driver in the case. Ratilal, the first accused, made a statement to the witness after which both the brothers were placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

On the way to Ghodbunder Ratilal pointed out the well in question and the witness had the trunk taken out in the presence of the 'Panchas.' When the trunk was opened Ratilal, as well as Ramanlal Amritlal Shah, the brother of the deceased, identified the dead body, which lay huddled in the trunk with hands and legs tied up with ropes and leather straps. The body was then removed to the morgue.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. A. R. Gadkari, assisted by Mr. S. K. Ambedkar, defended the accused.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market was entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Kamla Nehru.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Broach A/M. Op. 188 3/4; Highest 190 1/4; Lowest 188 3/4; Closing 190 1/4
Broach J/A. Op. 190 1/2; Highest 192 1/4; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 192 1/4
Oomra March Op. 171; Highest 172 3/4; Lowest 171; Closing 172 1/4.
Oomra May Op. 171 1/2; Highest 172 3/4; Lowest 171 1/2; Closing 172 3/4.
Bengal March Op. 142 1/2; Highest 143 1/4; Lowest 142; Closing 143 1/4
Bengal May Op. 139; Highest 139 1/2; Lowest 138 1/2; Closing 139 1/2.
Jeji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 8
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (31-3-36) Rs. 6 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 3/4

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 29.

Receipts into Bombay on 27th February	22,304
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,378,205
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,315,734
Increase	162,471

CITY MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, Feb. 29.

All city markets—cotton, shares, gold, silver, grains and seeds—are closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Kamla Nehru.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Feb. 28.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c, P.A.	41
Amer. Form Power 7 p.c. P	86
Electric Bond Common	17
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	18
American Tel. and Tel.	173
Western Union Telg.	88 1/2
New York Central	38 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	22
Erie R R	16
Union Pacific R R	131
Great North Pfd.	48
United States Steel	66 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	XD50 3/4
International Cement	44
Anaconda Copper Mining	54 1/2
General Motor	58 1/2
Packard Motor	11
Kelvinators	19
Socony	15 3/4
Chase Bank	39 1/2
National City Bank	35 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	570
Northern Pacific Rly.	36
Westinghouse Airbrake	45

Market closed firm. Carloadings up 83,500 units.
Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

INDIAN STEARLING LOAN.

London, Feb. 29.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	93 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	107 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/52	109 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	65
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 3/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

Yesterday's closing	1 2 17/32
To-day's opening	1 2 1/2

Tone:—Quiet.—

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb. 28.

March	46.36—60
May	46.73+15
July	same

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 29.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	263 5/8
Banks selling T T	266 5/8
Banks buying T T	263 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	560
Banks buying T T	263 7/8
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/8
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
28th instant	4.93 1/8
Japan/London	
29th instant	1/1 15/16
Java/London	
29th instant	7.22
Hongkong/London	
29th instant	1/4
Shanghai/London	
29th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris	
28th instant	74.66
London/Belgium	
28th instant	29.27 1/2
London/Switzerland	
28th instant	15.10 1/4
London/Berlin	
28th instant	12.27 1/2
London/Stockholm	
28th instant	19.30 1/2
London/New York	
28th instant	4.99 3/16
London/Amsterdam	
28th instant	7.26 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold 27th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Gold 28th instant	£7-1-1
Silver London Ready	
27th instant	19 3/4
28th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward	
27th instant	19 11/16
28th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready	
27th instant	45
28th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
27th instant	9 16 p.c.
28th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos	
27th instant	5/8 p.c.
28th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE AGAIN

Widespread Rain Reported In Baluchistan

POONA, Feb. 29.

The western disturbance lies as a deep depression over Baluchistan and Sind. It caused widespread rain in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, East and North Punjab and a few falls in Sind, Southeast Punjab, West United Provinces Hills and East Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Khushab three inches; Cherat two; Harnai and Peshawar one and a half inches each; Parachinar, Srinagar and Murree one each; Jacobabad and Quetta half an inch each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue widespread in north Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, East and North Punjab, occur locally in Sind, South-west Punjab and West United Provinces Hill and at a few stations in Assam.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Moderate to heavy rain will occur along the North-west Frontier, North Punjab and Kashmir during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

Hockey Notes

A Ground For The B. P. H. A.

(BY "SHORT-CORNER")

If what I have heard is true, then a long-felt want of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Ltd. will have been removed. A ground of their own was the one need of the Association and I believe the Southern end of the Cross Maidan, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Head Office, has been allotted to the hockey controlling body in Bombay. The Association must thank itself for getting such a centrally situated ground, accessible to players and spectators very easily —more easily than the Cooperage. What the Association has now to do is to make the field playable It will need money but by staging a couple of interesting matches it could be easily realized. I am sure all hockey lovers would help by attending the matches.

BOMBAY-POONA MATCH.

Last Sunday a Bombay Team went down to Poona to play a trial match in order to give the selectors an opportunity to see the talents available down there, so as to field a strong and representative XI to meet the U. P. in the Inter-Provincial Olympic Trials at Calcutta. Bombay received a trashing by three goals to nil but the defeat was not unexpected. Bombay were called upon to play on a fast ground which they have never been accustomed to do. Moreover Abreo had to retire midway in the first half and Bombay played ten men for the major portion of the match. Abreo in an attempt to sprint after a ball twisted a thigh muscle and was compelled to retire.

UNFORTUNATE ABREO.

Abreo has been most unfortunate for he has lost his place in the team to visit Calcutta due to the thigh trouble. In 1932 when at the height of his form the selectors preferred Corr and Kelly of the B. B. and C.I. Railway. Abreo is now in his declining stage and his chances of ever representing India have dwindled down. Hard luck Abreo!

AN EYE-OPENER.

The match between the Goans' United and the B. P. H. A. Probables proved an eye-opener to the selectors. The Goans played out their redoubtable opponents in every department of the game.

The Goans fully deserved their success. They played as a team while their opponents tried individualism. Playing with grit and determination, the Goans' defence kept the opposing forwards bottled up while their forwards snapped up their opportunities. The few shots by Jameson and Tyrell at goal were dealt with by Castelino in a confident manner. This match resulted in the inclusion of four men who had been previously either knocked out from the trials or never been tried. These are Bocarro, Fonseca, Mascarenhas and Norman Fernandes. Bocarro, must thank his stars for getting a place in the Goans' team East Indian though he is, for proving his mettle. It is a pity Castelino has not been selected.

THE COMMITTEE'S BLUNDERS.

The committee have seriously erred in sticking to the nominations alone. Fonseca was never in the nomination list of the B.E.S.T. but he has found his place in the team. Castelino's name was forwarded a day late and Behram Doctor thought him out of question on that ground. Was it not possible to call him out one evening for a trial? One of the selectors condescended to give Felix Fernandes of the B.E.S.T. and Effie D'Souza of the "Times" a trial although their names were not sent up. Why could Castelino not be given a chance? Well done, the Committee.

BOMBAY'S TEAM FOR CALCUTTA.

The following is the final team selected to go to Calcutta to meet U. P.

Goal; Leo Pinto; Backs; Fonseca, Aslam and Philips; Halves; F. Brewin, Nimal, Mascarenhas and R. Brewin; Forwards; Amor, Bocarro, Tyrell, Jameson, Sweeny, Pinto or N. Fernandes.

Tyrell is the Captain of the team. From the display on Friday I feel that Feroze would have been a better general than Tyrell and Jameson should never be in the forward line. I doubt Bombay will be able to beat U. P. but being a Bombaite, I wish the team "Best of luck" with all my heart, I hope the team brings honour to Bombay Hockey.

GWALIOR CUP MATCHES.

The Gwalior Cup Tournament has made good progress and is now in its closing stages. Notable performances were those of the Lusitanians and the G.I.P. Railway. The former beat the Igatpuri Institute by two goals to one—a thing I never expected them to do. Congtratulations, the Lusis—while the latter beat the Bombay Telephone Co., in a well contested game, by the only goal of the match. The Telephone Co. team is really playing very well and I would advise the team to keep together for a few years. when they would be a force to reckon with. In the Railway team Grostate is conspicuous by his absence. The Railway have reshuffled their team a great deal. There are five new comers in the team in Westerling—who was a reserve last year,—Quarashi, Geritley, Jewel and O'Brien. I wonder if the Railway could make much headway in the tournament. I hope I will not be considered very bold if I try to spot the ultimate winners. I would place the Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club first and then our Local Champion second, of course, I mean the Customs.

PROSPECTS OF THE AGA KHAN

There are prospects of this year's Aga Khan Tournament being a greater success than it has ever been since its inception. If the inquiries made by mofussil teams is any criterion to judge from them, I will not be wrong in my expectations. Once again I must repeat that it would be worth while inviting Mohan Bagan—last year's Calcutta League Champions. The Mohan Bagans are a favourite team and their very name should attract crowds to the Azad Maidan and the financial prospects of the tournament would be greatly improved. Anyway, with teams like Manavdar, Karachi, Ajmere—to name but three—Oh, I forgot Kirpa Ram's XI who visited Bombay last season—Bombay should have a feast of hockey. I am anxiously waiting for the week to pass and the Tournament to commence.

Just one more cry in the wilderness before I shut up. Well, the B. P. H.A. how about a Juniors' Tournament?

GRIMMETT TIES UP SOUTH AFRICANS

DURBAN Feb. 28.

At the close of play in the fifth and final test match between South Africa and Australia today South Africa had made 190 for the loss of eight wickets. Play closed half an hour early on account of bad light. The match was uninteresting, the batsmen being completely tied up by Grimmett.

A young Bengali student, Santosh Kumar Sen committed suicide at Nagpur by throwing a railway train. This dead body was found badly mutilated in the Hump Yard. to the effect he was ending his life of his own will.

The Hindi Sahitya Mandal, Nagpur has decided to publish a Hindi Magazine named "Arunodaya".

LONGEST SITTING OF COMMONS

All-Night Session Due To Labour Tactics: House Adjourns After Nearly 22 Hours

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A brush between Mr. J. H. Thomas and the Labour opposition resulted in the House of Commons sitting throughout the night, and finally adjourned after 21 hours and 40 minutes, at 11 a.m. on Friday the sitting was automatically killed.

Labourites, objecting to Mr. Thomas's replies, declined to pass seven outstanding supplementary estimates in the time suggested by Government, and made series of obstructive speeches, with the result that the sitting was longest for several years.—Reuter.

SWISS REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

Cannot Lift Ban On Nazi Organisations

BERLIN, February 28.

The Swiss reply to the recent German note, protesting against the suppression of Nazi organisations in Switzerland, has been handed over to the German Minister here.

The reply states that the Federal Council cannot reverse the decision and hopes that the German Government will prove its understanding of the situation, and avoid any erroneous interpretation to the German public opinion.—Reuter.

KING TO BROADCAST ON SUNDAY

LONDON Feb. 28

The King's broadcast on Sunday will be transmitted by the B B C Empire station at Daventry on three wavelengths, G S G metres, G S F 19.82 metres, G F D 25.53 metres, and in order to ensure the widest possible distribution the G P O Telephone service will provide circuits to Canada, Australia, South Africa and India.

The broadcast will also be relayed to eleven foreign countries, including the United States and France.—Reuter.

(The King's speech will be relayed from the Bombay Station on Sunday at 9-30 p.m.)

NAVAL CONFERENCE DEADLOCK

LONDON Feb. 28.

Further progress in the Naval Conference depends upon the French delegation who asked Paris for instructions whether to continue the Three Power negotiations.

It is understood the French hope to secure an understanding with Italy and sign the Treaty when the Abyssinian question has been settled.

As neither Italy nor France experiences serious misgiving over the technical aspects of the proposed Treaty it is expected that a bilateral Franco Italian understanding will facilitate the conclusion of the treaty.—Reuter.

Cochin Dispute Tribunal Conclude Inquiry

COCHIN, Feb. 28.

The Arbitration Tribunal constituted to inquire into the Cochin backwater dispute concluded their enquiry to-day. They will submit their report to the India Government on Monday.—A. P.

Rebels Surrender At Last In Tokio

PREMIER OKADA STILL ALIVE: ESCAPES DEATH MIRACULOUSLY

Rebel Leaders Commit 'Harikiri'

SHANGHAI, February 29.

All rebels in Tokio surrendered at 11-30, according to a Japanese Embassy spokesman.

Aeroplanes flew over occupied buildings, dropping leaflets urging the troops to surrender, after which the Garrison Commanders and troops began to advance to the buildings. No resistance was offered.

The numbers of the rebels have already dwindled to about 500 as small groups have given up during the night.

Grave developments are feared in Tokio, with which all communications with the outside world, have been cut off since the morning.—Reuter.

PREMIER OKADA STILL ALIVE

TOKIO, Feb. 29, 11-45 a.m.

The country is bewildered and relieved by the dramatic announcement that Admiral Okada is still alive. An official communique explains the delay in suppressing the mutiny due to the authorities' desire to avoid bloodshed.

Army leaders manifested paternal patience and dignified courage while the rebels behaved in orderly manner and refrained from exodus from the area under their control.

The penultimate act of the drama was a broadcast appeal by Kashii to the rebels: "Soldiers, the Emperor commands you to return to the barracks. We admire your courage and loyalty to the officers, but you can submit without shame because your officers have recognised their error".

HOW OKADA ESCAPED.

The amazing resurrection of Admiral Okada appears to be due to the fact that mutineers killed his brother-in-law, Colonel Mutsui by mistake. Col. Mutsui resembles Okada, and the latter was in his official residence when the mutineers broke in and hid the whole day in the building, but on Thursday, he escaped. On Friday Okada tendered his resignation to the Emperor, but the Emperor refused to accept it. So Okada remains the Premier.

OKADA'S REGRET.

The cabinet has announced that Admiral Goto has been relieved of the position of Acting Premier. Okada visited the palace last evening, and expressed his sincere regrets for the imbroglio.

A communique states the majority of rebels have surrendered "without much resistance."—Reuter.

REBEL LEADERS COMMIT 'HARAKIRI'

SHANGHAI, Feb. 29, 11-27 a.m.

Eighteen ringleaders of the revolt who were authorised to commit "harakiri" are thus not regarded as criminals. It is reported the leaders committed "harakiri" in the modern style with revolvers.—Reuter.

Premier Okada Alive

TOKIO, Feb. 29.

The Cabinet announces, Premier Admiral Okada has been found alive.

General Kashii, Commander of Government troops announces that the mutiny was completely suppressed at 12-50.—Reuter's Special.

EARLIER MESSAGES

TOKIO, Feb. 28.

All efforts to persuade the rebels to evacuate the Government buildings have been unsuccessful and at midnight a tense situation continues. It is opined in political circles that a new government is unlikely to be chosen until a settlement has been reached between the loyalists and rebels

The conviction is growing that the rebels will hold the whip-hand in view of the sympathy of other sections of the army, coupled with the difficulty of finding a Premier capable of rallying the civil elements of the country.

Meanwhile the Goto Cabinet is carrying on.—Reuter.

STATEMENT OF GROUP OF YOUNG OFFICERS

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The Japanese Consul has received the following message at 12-45 p.m. to-day:—

"According to the statement made by the Young Officers' Group who undertook the recent action, it is stated that certain number of young army officers have been in disagreement with the policy of the so-called elder statesmen. Under this atmosphere came an order to the First Division of the Imperial Japanese Army in Tokio to proceed to Manchukuo which precipitated the gross dissatisfaction among the young officers. This dissatisfaction, further aided by sympathisers, hastened to cause those young officers of the said division to resort to thoughtless action.

Thus the action was prompted by motives entirely confined to the internal affairs of the said army division, and the domestic problems of Japan. It seems that the young officers had nothing to do with the affairs outside the pale of the country, having no intention to direct any stronger policy of Japan towards China and Russia. About half past eight in the evening of 27th a compromise was effected between the military authorities and the group of young officers who projected the incident and they consented to return to their barracks, and at 9 o'clock the same evening the Martial Law Headquarters issued a declaration to the effect that peace and order were effectively restored and maintained, and there was no reason to be misguided by wild rumours. Conditions of the market are as quiet and normal as usual."—A. P.

NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, February 29.

President Roosevelt has signed the Bill extending the present neutrality legislation for another year.—Reuter's Special.

"RELIEF FROM TAXATION"

Grigg's Budget Aims At Facilitating Reforms, Says "Times"

LONDON, Feb. 29.

The "Times," in a leader, says that the Indian Budget offers a further proof of the continued improvement in the economic condition of India.

While Sir James Grigg's proposals cannot be expected to satisfy all sections of the British Indian political thought, it was clear that he had sought a reasonable compromise between the needs of the agriculturists and the claims of direct taxpayers, the obligations underlying the reforms and the necessity for preserving the country's credit.

As a case in his first budget, Sir James Grigg had shown much financial skill in disposing of his surpluses. His schemes for improving the pesants' lot tally with that policy which Lord Linlithgow's own Royal Commission had laid down as an essential object of the Government of India—to bring about a greater efficiency throughout the whole field of agricultural production and render business farming more profitable to the cultivators.

Taken as a whole, the budget should prove acceptable to all except to a political partisan. Sir James Grigg has aimed definitely at facilitating the reforms, has brought relief from taxation to those quarters where it was not needed, and again has come to the assistance of the peasants in matters affecting their health and livelihood.—Reuter.

ENCIRCLING MOVE IN TEMBIEN

Italians Attack Ras Kassa's Forces From North And South

ROME, Feb. 29.

The Third Army Corps and the Eritrean Corps have begun movement to encircle Ras Kassa's and Ras Seyum's forces in Tembien. They started from Aksum and Gaola, and are attempting to get round the Abyssinians' left flank.

Marshal Badoglio in a communique states a great battle has been raging since the dawn of 28th February. Two Corps are attacking Ras Kassa's forces from the north and the south.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF AMBA ALAGI

Italians Expect Further Progress Before Rains

ROME, Feb. 28.

It is claimed that the capture of Amba Alagi, which was reported earlier, was effected without serious opposition, and places the gateway of Abyssinia into the Italian hands.

All the territory occupied by Italians before the battle of Adowa in 1896 reverts to the Italians.

It is believed that the Italians will possibly advance as far as south as the Lake Ashangi before the rains.—Reuter.

CAUGHT IN PINCER GRIP?

ROME, February 29.

The "second battle in Tembien has reached the concluding phase", according to Marshal Badoglio's reports. He adds the "position is Rases Kassa and Seyum's armies are caught in the pincer-grip by our troops, and is becoming every hour more critical."—Reuter.

ON THE GODAVERY

"WASHING TIME"

Ceramic Pagoda at Jehol, capital of Manchukuo.

Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin (left) and K. E. Voroshiloff, People's Commissar of Defence, in a comradely pose.

J. P. Morgan (centre), famous international banker being sworn in before U. S. Senate Munitions Committee.

Indoor Cricket tuition at an English School.

Goats caddy for girls in Santa Catalina Island, (U.S.A.)

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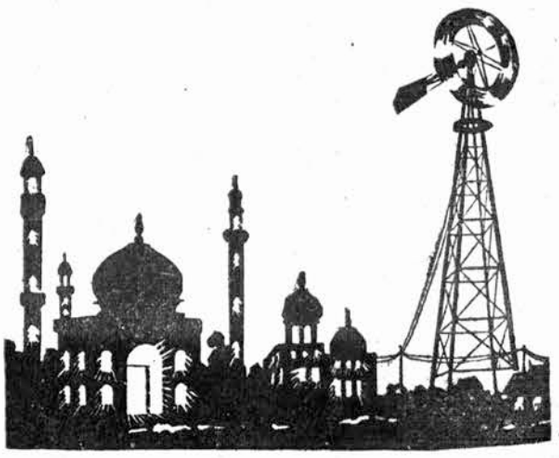
LUCKY NUMBER

ELECTRICITY FROM THE WIND

FOR MORE DETAILS

SEE THIS PAGE NEXT SUNDAY



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